

## Uganda meets rebels' main demand

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's military government has offered the rebel National Resistance Army (NRA), equal representation on the ruling military council, a demand which has been a main sticking point in peace negotiations, Radio Uganda said Monday. The official radio, monitored in Nairobi, said the offer was made at peace talks resumed Monday morning in Nairobi after a three-week recess. The radio quoted a spokesman for the government delegation to the talks as saying the military council had decided to offer the NRA seven seats on an enlarged council on which the present rulers would also have seven seats. The radio also said that the government had offered vice-chairmanship on the council to the NRA. It was not known if the rebels had accepted the offers. Negotiations in end more than two decades of bloodshed in Uganda opened in Nairobi last August.

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## Syrian industry minister arrives

AMMAN (J.T.) — Syrian Minister of Industry Ali Tarabulsi arrived in Amman on Monday for a visit expected to last a few days. The minister, who is accompanied by an official delegation, will hold talks here with Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Muasher and will also lead his country's side to meetings of the joint Jordan Syrian Industry Company (JOSICO), the Jatai News Agency (JNA) said. It quoted a JOSICO spokesman as saying that the company's board will discuss subjects related to projects JOSICO is carrying out and the facilities and privileges to be granted to it in this concern by the Jordanian and Syrian governments. During his stay here, the Syrian minister will also lead his country's delegation to a meeting by the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development which is due to convene on Wednesday.

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## King sends good wishes to Turkey

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Monday to Turkish President Kenan Evren congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of the Turkish Republic. In his cable the King wished President Evren continuing good health and happiness and the Turkish people further progress and prosperity.

## Arab industry ministers arrive

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi delegation led by Minister of Industry and Minerals Subhi Yasin, a Moroccan delegation led by Minister of Industry and Trade Taher Al Masmondi and the secretary-general of the Tunisian Ministry of Industry and Trade Salah Hamdi arrived here Monday to take part in the meetings of the Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO) board of directors which open here today. The delegations were met upon arrival at the airport by Minister of Industry and Trade Rajai Al Muasher and the ministry's under-secretary, Mohammad Al Saqqaf.

## 1.18 kg of heroin seized at airport

AMMAN (J.T.) — Customs officials at the Queen Alia International Airport in Amman have seized 1.18 kilograms of heroin from a passenger arriving here on Oct. 25. A spokesman for the customs authorities was quoted as saying by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the smuggled narcotic was found hidden in the passenger's baggage. The passenger was referred to the legal authorities for investigation. Neither the identity nor the nationality of the passenger was released.

## Israelis set up new settlement

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities have set up a new settlement called Hujuborin on the lands of Sundalah village near Jenin in the occupied West Bank, according to reports reaching here. The reports said the occupation authorities on Monday confiscated some 10,000 dunams of land from Arab citizens in various areas in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to build new settlements. The Israeli occupation authorities have also arrested Arab landowners.

## U.S.-Egypt ties are important — Atherton

CAIRO (R) — Former U.S. ambassador to Egypt, Alfred Atherton, said after talks with President Hosni Mubarak on Monday that strains in relations between the two countries following the Achille Lauro hijack seem to have been overcome. "We agreed that this is a very important relationship and we must not permit recent developments, distressing as they have been to affect it," Mr. Atherton said. Mr. Mubarak was angered at the hijacking by U.S. jets of an Egyptian airliner carrying four Palestinian hijackers of the Italian cruise liner on Oct. 10.

# King, Arafat review means to avoid incidents that harm peace process

By Lamis K. Andoul  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat held a round of talks on Monday in which they reviewed developments in the last several weeks and made an evaluation of their impact on joint Jordanian-Palestinian action.

The Royal Court issued a statement after the meeting saying the Jordanian and Palestinian sides discussed "means to avoid incidents in the future similar to recent developments that negatively affected the Jordanian-Palestinian quest for peace in the region."

The statement said that during the two-and-a-half-hour meeting, the King briefed the PLO chairman and the official PLO delegation accompanying him on the King's recent political contacts on the international level which aimed at "enhancing and consolidating the principle to which Jordan is committed in achieving a just and comprehensive peace settlement to the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian question which constitutes the crux of the conflict."

The statement said the two sides

reviewed the "developments which took place over the last few weeks and they also made an objective evaluation of those developments' impact on the joint Jordanian-Palestinian action." The two sides discussed means to "neutralise the impact of these developments and ways to avoid the repetition of similar incidents in the future, in accordance with the right basis and principles of common action," the statement said.

Monday's meeting between the King and Mr. Arafat was the first between the two leaders after the Larana killings of three Israelis on Sept. 26, the Oct. 1 Israeli raid on the headquarters of the PLO in Tunis, the Oct. 7 hijacking of the Italian cruise liner Achille Lauro and the Oct. 14 cancellation by the British government of a meeting with a joint Jordan-PLO delegation.

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No further details were available on Monday's talks, but Mr. Arafat, talking to reporters after the meeting, described the meeting as "successful and constructive."

The King has said in recent interviews that he planned to discuss with the PLO chairman future moves in the peace process and to "reassess the situation with the PLO leadership... and to see what went wrong." The King's reference was to the British decision to call off the meeting with the joint Jordan-PLO delegation. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said Britain could not go ahead with the meeting because a PLO delegate in the joint team refused to endorse a statement repudiating violence and recognising Israel's right to exist within its pre-1967 borders.

The King has also said that the Sept. 26 killing of three Israelis in Larana, which Israel says prompted its raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, the Achille Lauro hijack and the cancellation of the London meeting set back the Middle East peace process activated by the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO. The PLO has publicly denied any links with the Larana killings or the Achille Lauro hijack, but agreed

that the two incidents had inflicted damage to its image in the international arena.

Western diplomats and well-informed sources said on Monday that Jordan was seeking a firm commitment from the PLO that the organisation would not allow any such incidents to happen in the future and a firm undertaking that it would be more forthcoming on peace efforts to solve the Palestinian problem. The sources told the Jordan Times that Jordan wants to "ensure that the PLO is ready to take the necessary steps for its inclusion in the peace process."

The U.S. and Israel have repeatedly rejected the inclusion of the PLO in the peace process unless it accepts Resolution 242. In fact, the position on Resolution 242 has remained a main difference between Jordan and the PLO, despite the fact that the Feb. 11 accord between Jordan and the PLO clearly stated that the organisation was willing to accept all U.N. resolutions pertaining to the Middle East conflict, including Resolution 242. The PLO stand is that Resolution 242 on its own fails to address the Palestinian people's right to statehood and describes the Palestinian problem as an issue of refugees.

## Israelis order four Palestinians deported

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Israeli occupation authorities have ordered four Palestinians deported from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip for "subversive activity," military sources said Monday.

One of the four was among the 1,150 prisoners Israel released on May 20 in exchange for three Israeli soldiers. The sources told the AP.

The four are entitled to appeal the decision before an Israeli military panel, and then the supreme court.

Israel deported three Palestinians on Oct. 2 and has jailed about 90 Palestinians without trial since the occupation authorities launched a new wave of measures to suppress resistance activities.

The Israeli sources told the AP the four Palestinians organised or participated in "subversive political activity" but did not specify the activities.

The four were identified as Ali Abdallah Mohammad Abu Hilal of the West Bank village of Abu Dis, Azami Salah, Mohammad Shabih of Al Birah, Hassan Mahmoud Abed Al Jouad Fraja of the Dheishe refugee camp, and Zaki Mohammad Abu Stieh of the Jabalyeh refugee camp in the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Abu Hilal was accused of coordinating "hostile activities" as a leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the West Bank, said the sources.

Mr. Shabih, an Al Birah council member until Israel deported the council in 1982, was accused of membership in the DFPLP, according to the sources.

Mr. Fraja was accused of "incitement and subversive acts" for the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

Mr. Stieh was sentenced in 1984 to 15 years in jail for four grenade attacks.

After being released from jail in the May prisoner swap, he renewed his "hostile activity" and at his recent wedding he declared that all Palestinians "must carry arms and fight the Jewish racism," said the sources.

## Italy probes 'confrontation' with American soldiers over ship hijackers

ROME (AP) — Sicilian magistrates are investigating the "tense confrontation" between U.S. and Italian soldiers after a plane carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers landed at the Sigonella airbase, judicial sources said Monday.

The sources at the Syracuse prosecutor's office confirmed news reports that the magistrates have opened a new investigation. But they refused to provide any details.

The state-run RAI television said the probe by the Syracuse prosecutors was prompted by a police report on the alleged incident at the airport on Oct. 11 after the Egyptian plane was hijacked and forced down by U.S. warplanes.

Citing unidentified sources in the prosecutor's office, RAI said the police report spoke of the American troops' "initial refusal" to hand over the four Palestinian hijackers to Italian authorities.

Reuter adds: The investigation into the Achille Lauro hijacking has become a legal tug-of-war between magistrates at opposite ends of Italy, each keen to defend its region's jurisdiction in the case.

Magistrates in Sicily have issued an arrest warrant for Palestinian leader Mohammad Abbas (Ahlu Abbas), suspected of masterminding the hijacking.

But in the northern port of Genoa, where the ship began its ill-fated cruise, another group of magistrates was laying a strong claim to the investigation.

## 5 killed, 9 injured in Israeli air raid

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rescuers on Monday wound up a 12-hour search in the rubble of two Palestinian commando bases bombed by Israeli jets in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Police said five people were killed and nine wounded.

It was the first casualty report issued by Lebanese police since Israel's 13th air raid into Lebanon this year was staged against two bases of the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) on Sunday.

PFLP-GC spokesman Fadl Shourouf conceded in a communique issued in Damascus that two commandos were killed, two wounded and one was missing. There was also an unspecified number of Lebanese civilian casualties, he added.

The Beirut police said its casualty count covered both Palestinian fighters and Lebanese civilians, without giving a specific breakdown.

The police report said four Israeli F-5 warplanes divebombed the two bases near the Bekaa Valley

towns of Tanayel and Deir-Zanoun, devastating a string of buildings and setting two ammunition dumps afire.

The jets made two bombing runs, dropping crimson balloons that deflected scores of shoulder-fired SAM-7 heat-seeking missiles with which commandos tried to stop the attack, the report said.

A communique by the Syrian army command said the raid was carried out by four U.S.-made F-14s and F-15s at 3:50 p.m. (1350 GMT) Sunday.

"Our air defences confronted them and forced them to flee," the communique said.

Palestinian sources told Reuters PFLP-GC tanks had been removed from the base before the raid as a precaution against attack. Israeli military sources in Tel Aviv claimed on Sunday that PFLP-GC tanks had been destroyed.

The raid, Israel's third against the PFLP-GC, was the first since it attacked the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) on Oct. 1, killing over 65 people.

## Chamoun, Franjeh endorse Syrian-sponsored peace plan

BEIRUT (R) — Two key Christian leaders expressed approval on Monday for a peace pact hammered out in Damascus aimed at ending nearly 11 years of civil war in Lebanon.

A rival militia, meanwhile, announced the withdrawal of its fighters from Beirut's "green line" battleground as the first step towards implementing the militia peace accord.

The Christian leaders who had earlier voiced reservations about the pact, ex-President Camille Chamoun and President Amin Gemayel, told journalists after meeting, on Monday they agreed it was "in the interest of Lebanon and the Lebanese people."

Mr. Chamoun two weeks ago had denounced the proposed abolition of the country's sectarian power-sharing system dominated by Christians.

A source at the presidential palace, where the two leaders met, told Reuters Mr. Gemayel considered the atmosphere at the month-long secret militia talks in Damascus was "satisfactory."

Shortly afterwards, the small but influential pro-Syrian Arab Baath Party announced the impending withdrawal of its Al Assad Brigade — named after Syrian President Hafez Al Assad — from a green line flashpoint where it confronts mostly Christian forces.

"This step, which will be taken

tomorrow, is the beginning of the settlement phase, to freeze the situation and reopen the confrontation lines," Baathist leader Assem Kanso said.

The Baathists were not represented at the Damascus talks, but their announcement came as the main three militias which negotiated the pact began trying to persuade doubters in their communities to accept it.

Nabih Berri, chief of the mainstream Shi'ite militia Amal, told journalists the Damascus negotiations had ended on Saturday with the drawing up of a draft accord.

The next step was a national conference "which represents the real framework and guarantee, under Syrian auspices, for implementing what has been agreed upon, because what counts is implementation," Mr. Berri said.

He said the conference should include all pro-Syrian Muslim and leftist parties as well as the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia and independent figures from all factions and religious sects.

"Thus the project will be a general national product under the auspices of our Syrian brothers."

"If the fighters have reached an agreement, why should the peaceful ones not share in such an agreement?" Berri added.

Mr. Chamoun's backing for the Damascus agreement came after

an envoy of "Lebanese Forces" militia chief Elie Hobeika briefed him on the unpublished pact.

He said he doubted Syrian troops would enter Beirut, despite demands for them to end militia anarchy in west Beirut.

Mr. Chamoun, excluded like Mr. Gemayel from the Damascus talks, appeared to withdraw his earlier opposition to the abolition of sectarian power-sharing, which has given the Christian minority a dominant role since independence in 1943.

"I am satisfied, but... to a certain degree, because one has to be very cautious of any possible mistake since the results could be catastrophic in the future," he said.

The proposed change has caused ferment among Christians, but Mr. Hobeika says Lebanon must have a secular system. The pact is believed to propose a three-year transition.

Mr. Berri also faces opposition from Shi'ite fundamentalists who want an Iranian-style Islamic republic.

"Hizbollah" (the Party of God) says the Christian militia is unworthy and trying to gain time through a "theatrical play." It opposes a meeting of militia chiefs to sign the pact.

Mr. Hobeika and Mr. Berri are expected to meet leaders of their communities in the next few days to persuade them to accept it.



His Majesty King Hussein receives Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on Monday (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## Peres resists rightist pressure in Knesset against his proposal

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, facing a vote of confidence in parliament on his new peace proposal, called Monday on Jordan to act with Israel so as "not to miss the opportunity" for peace.

The prime minister, who returned on Sunday from a 12-day trip to Europe and the United States, was criticised by the right wing of his coalition government for proposing international involvement in the Middle East peace process.

Peres told parliament he stood behind "every word" of his Oct. 21 speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"I ask the Knesset (parliament) to confirm my words and I hope no-one will pile obstacles on the road to the peace process."

"There's danger of losing the momentum," Peres said.

"I call on King Hussein to continue to act with us in order not to miss the opportunity that has been created," he said. "I call on Palestinians not to be led astray by the PLO."

He also urged the Soviet Union to drop its "one-sided policy," which he said was against Israel.

Peres' speech was followed by a parliament debate over a confidence motion in the Labour Party leader's coalition government. Twenty-six speeches were scheduled and the confidence vote in Peres' government was not expected until late Monday night, but Peres was expected to win the motion.

Earlier on Monday, the prime minister defused the potential crisis during a meeting with Likud leader and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

In the session, Peres clarified several points in the proposal he made to the United Nations a week ago. Israel Radio reported.

The key issue was international involvement in the peace process, which the Likud opposes.

An all-party conference attended by both the United States and Soviet Union has been sought by the Arabs.

In his speech to the General Assembly, Peres said peace talks could be initiated with the support of an international forum but that Israel would not agree to a role for countries like China and the Soviet Union as long as they lacked diplomatic relations.

Peres said during talks with U.S. President Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the U.S. and Israel agreed that "no international forum can replace direct negotiations" and that talks could only include "those who wanted peace."

"This automatically excluded the Palestine Liberation Organisation," Peres contended.

Israel will agree to negotiate with Jordan or a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation either for interim solutions or a final agreement to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Peres said.

Peres devoted much of his 30-minute speech to answering the critics in his government who had demanded clarifications of his acceptance of an international role in the Middle East peace talks.

"The international forum we are speaking about could be a meeting between Israel and Jordan or a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation under U.S. auspices," Peres said.

"This kind of (international) forum has taken place in the past in the form of a conference, that is, a ceremonial opening after which negotiations begin between the sides."

He repeated the proposal he made at the United Nations that the forum could meet by year's end.

Peres justified his involvement of the international powers in the peace process to the right-wing by arguing that the former Likud Prime Minister Menachem Begin had agreed to reconvening the 1973 Geneva conference.

Begin also led the government when parliament approved U.N. Resolution 338, which calls for negotiations under "appropriate auspices," Peres said.

Israel will agree to Soviet participation in the peace process if the Kremlin permits its Jews to emigrate, an official close to Peres said on Monday.

"If things are eased for Soviet Jews, we will agree to a role for the Soviet Union in the region's peace process. What exactly that role will be, I'm not sure. That will have to be discussed," the official told the Associated Press on condition of anonymity.

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# Egypt ready to mediate in Sudanese bush war

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt, steering a delicate course in relations with Sudan's new leaders, says it is ready to mediate in the bush war between government troops and rebels in southern Sudan, where a recent truce is said to have been breached.

President Hosni Mubarak said Sunday: "The issue of south Sudan is an internal matter but if the Sudanese government asks us to mediate, we will work and help in achieving this."

Mr. Mubarak, speaking to reporters after more than two hours of talks with Sudanese military leader Abdul Rahman Swaraddah, said he hoped to see a peaceful settlement to the fighting in the mainly Christian and animist south.

Southern rebels, spearheaded by the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of former army Col. John Garang, are demanding the dissolution of the ruling Transitional Military Council led by Gen. Swaraddah and an end to Islamic Law rules introduced by ousted President Jaafar Numeiri in 1983.

Mr. Mubarak's statements were made as Khartoum reported that 14 soldiers were killed on Saturday when a Nile steamer came under a rebel attack. Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Mohammed said the attack showed that a two-week truce declared by Col. Garang a week ago was merely a cover for such assaults.

Gen. Swaraddah, who led the coup which toppled Numeiri last April, has declared as his top priority an end to the bush war, but the Ethiopia-based Garang has rejected his peace offers.

Military council member Gen. Youssef Hassan Haj told reporters Sunday that Egyptian and Sudanese officials have started discussions on how best to employ Cairo's good offices to find a settlement to the two-year-old war in south Sudan.

A senior Sudanese diplomat, meanwhile, said the recent improvement in Egypt's relations with Ethiopia, Col. Garang's main backer, should be an added asset in any Egyptian role.

In announcing Egypt's readiness to offer its good offices, Mr. Mubarak appeared careful to placate recent Sudanese resentment of Cairo's historic influence in the country.

On the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya, Egypt's arch-foe, Mr. Mubarak said the development was Sudan's own affair, adding that Cairo was ready to restore diplomatic ties with Libya providing it adhered to good relations.

Stressing that cooperation between Sudan and Egypt was vital to their economic development, Mr. Mubarak added: "We said and we are saying again that, we do not interfere in Sudanese affairs. Sudan is free and makes its own decisions."

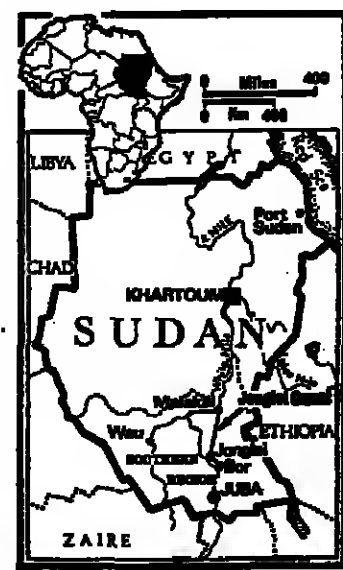
Besides Egypt's concern over a military protocol signed last July by Sudan and Libya, Mr. Mubarak's decision to grant Numeiri asylum and his rejection later of an official extradition request, have played a large part in straining ties.

The Egyptian president Sunday dismissed accusations made by a Sudanese official last week that Numeiri had sent tapes to Khartoum inciting unrest, saying the deposed leader was not allowed to engage in political activity.

Sources with the Sudanese delegation here said the tapes, which Mr. Mubarak described as fakes, called on members of the armed forces and merchants to rise against Gen. Swaraddah's rule and promised that Numeiri would return to Khartoum soon.

Egyptian and Sudanese officials, however, have stressed that Numeiri was not discussed in their two days of talks, which focussed on reviewing the implementation of a 1982 joint agreement for economic and political integration.

In Khartoum a spokesman for Col. Garang says the Sudan People's Liberation Army is willing to



extend a fragile two-week cease-fire it proclaimed on Oct. 20.

The government-owned Al Ayam reported Monday the offer came in a telephone call from the unidentified spokesman from SPLA headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Al Ayam said the spokesman announced that the SPLA had set up a committee to negotiate with a delegation from the so-called national alliance, a grouping of political parties and professional unions.

Both the government and the SPLA have accused the other side of breaking the ceasefire several times since it was proclaimed.

In the statement to Al Ayam, the rebel spokesman accused the government of violating the ceasefire by trying to enter the town of Bor, 150 kilometres north of Juba, which he claimed was under rebel control.

## Jezzine seeks UNIFIL deployment

BEIRUT (Agencies) — United Nations peacekeeping troops should deploy in the beleaguered Lebanese Christian town of Jezzine, currently held by Israeli-backed militiamen, Jezzine parliamentarian Edmond Rizk said Monday.

He said U.N. troops should deploy as long as there was local opposition to the Israeli-backed "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia. The SLA has fought a six-month-old mountain war with opposition forces to the west.

UNIFIL (U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon) should deploy in Jezzine "as long as the South Lebanese Army is rejected by some factions, and since the Lebanese army is actually unable to assume responsibility for guaranteeing security here," Mr. Rizk told "Monday Morning" magazine, out Monday.

France said this month it was ready to back deployment of UNIFIL troops in Jezzine, which lies north of the zone patrolled by UNIFIL's nine-nation force of 5,660 troops.

A Muslim militiaman was killed when fighting flared between the SLA and the opposition west of Jezzine Monday, security sources in the South Lebanese city of Sidon said.

SLA militiamen killed three Muslim Shi'ite commandos who attacked their position in South Lebanon, Israeli military sources said Monday.

The clash occurred overnight when members of the Lebanese Struggle Front raided a position of the South Lebanese Army near the village of Aichiyeh, said the sources who spoke on condition of anonymity.

The sources said the Lebanese Red Cross evacuated the bodies from the area, about six kilometres north of the area which Israel has designated as its "buffer zone" in South Lebanon.

The South Lebanese Army, a predominantly Christian militia trained and financed by Israel, patrols the buffer zone to keep out commandos. It also maintains a small presence north of the zone.

The sources said the Lebanese Struggle Front, a coalition of Shi'ite groups opposed to the Israeli presence in Lebanon, has recently stepped up its activities against the Israeli-allied militia and against the Israeli troops still in Lebanon at the urging of Shi'ite clerics from the Hezbollah (Party of God).

## King Hassan's offer is unlikely to change Western Sahara dispute

By Charles Lambelin  
Rabat

RABAT — Morocco's offer of a unilateral cease-fire and an early referendum in the Western Sahara are unlikely to bring forward an end to its protracted war with Polisario guerrillas, Western diplomats have said.

They said King Hassan's proposals, recently announced at the United Nations looked certain to be rejected by the Polisario, which is fighting for the independence of the former Spanish colony.

The official press in Algeria, the Polisario's main backer, has already dismissed King Hassan's proposals as "old merchandise in new wrapping."

One diplomat said Rabat's announcement appeared to be a bold move to wrest the initiative from the Polisario, ahead of the U.N. debate on the Western Sahara dispute.

The diplomat, who declined to be named, said Rabat's initiative could be explained by the recognition of the Polisario's self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) by 63 countries, the latest being India.

Another diplomat said the Moroccan offer contained "no compromise proposals."

Diplomats said the guerrillas would view a cease-fire as tantamount to giving Rabat a firmer grip on more than two thirds of the desert territory, leaving them only two smaller, largely uninhabited areas outside Moroccan defences.

They would also interpret the offer of a self-determination referendum in January as an attempt by Morocco to bypass an Organisation of African Unity (OAU) resolution that it hold direct talks with the Polisario.

The OAU resolution, adopted in Addis Ababa in 1983, has become the main plank of the Polisario's diplomatic drive to force Morocco into a compromise.

Political analysts say Morocco also fears that direct talks with the Polisario, which it describes as "a gang of mercenaries," would amount to recognition of SADR, prejudging the result of a referendum.

King Hassan, who made a triumphant tour of the Western Sahara last March, told a press conference at the time that Morocco was "sitting pretty" and could afford to wait.

Since then, the 80,000 Moroccan troops in the "regionalised" southern provinces "have completed another stretch of defence — a sand and stone wall," equipped with electronic surveillance equipment, which now runs 1,400 kilometres from south Morocco to a point not far from the coastal boundary with Mauritania.

Moroccan officials say the situation is quiet in the Western Sahara and, militarily, the war is practically over. But a recent Polisario communiqué claimed eight Moroccans were killed and 23 injured in the first week of October.

In his U.N. speech, read by Prime Minister Mohammed Karim Lamrani, King Hassan said: "The first commitment relates to the cease-fire which Morocco has unilaterally decided to put into effect as of this very moment, and that it would only call off in the case of aggression against the territories under its responsibility. In which case Morocco would be entitled to exercise its right of self-defence."

Diplomats said the expression "territories under its responsibility" appeared ambiguous since it was not clear whether it referred to territories, virtually unassailable behind the defence walls, or areas where the guerrillas are active.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

Morocco rejects direct talks with the Polisario, saying there is no need to negotiate a cease-fire since peace depends on the guerrillas halting their attacks, launched from rear bases in Algeria or through Mauritania.

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Diplomats said the expression "territories under its responsibility" appeared ambiguous since it was not clear whether it referred to territories, virtually unassailable behind the defence walls, or areas where the guerrillas are active.

Since then, the 80,000 Moroccan troops in the "regionalised" southern provinces "have completed another stretch of defence — a sand and stone wall," equipped with electronic surveillance equipment, which now runs 1,400 kilometres from south Morocco to a point not far from the coastal boundary with Mauritania.

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## Sudanese premier arrives in Bonn

BONN (AP) — Sudan's Prime Minister Al Gazouli Dafa' Allah Monday began a two-day visit to West Germany during which he will have talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl and other West German officials.

Mr. Dafa' Allah first met Jürgen Moellmann, the second-ranking Foreign Ministry official, to discuss bilateral relations and

conditions in the drought-stricken regions of Africa.

Mr. Dafa' Allah is later slated to meet Mr. Kohl, President Richard von Weizsäcker and Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, a high-ranking official of the opposition Social Democratic Party.

He was also to meet with members of the Bonn parliament to thank them for the aid West Ger-

many has been giving Sudan.

West Germany has shipped tons of food and medical supplies to Sudan since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Dafa' Allah is also scheduled to have talks in the Bonn Ministry for Economic Cooperation on expanding bilateral cooperation in agricultural research and educational programmes.

## Chinese deputy premier to visit Gulf

ABU DHABI (R) — Chinese Deputy Premier Yao Yilin will visit the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Oman next month for talks on boosting bilateral cooperation, diplomatic sources said Monday.

They said Mr. Yao, the highest ranking Chinese official to plan an official visit to the UAE since it established diplomatic ties with Peking last year, will arrive on Nov. 12 for a four-day stay, then go to Oman, which set up ties with China in 1978.

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang said last June during a brief stopover in Sharjah that he hoped to see bilateral trade visits and joint ventures between the UAE and China, particularly in the energy field.

## 5 die in Algerian quake

ALGIERS (R) — Five people were killed when an earthquake rocked eastern Algeria Sunday night, Algeria's APS news agency reported Monday.

The victims, a man, a woman and her three children, were killed when their village houses collapsed.

The earthquake recorded 5.9 on the Richter Scale, the Algerian

Geophysical Institute said.

Its centre was at Al-Heria, about 350 kilometres east of Algiers. In nearby Constantine, the country's third largest city, a few old houses were damaged.

Nearly 3,000 people died and more than 8,000 were injured in an earthquake which destroyed the town of Al Asnam, west of Algiers, five years ago.

## Qatar urges Arab unity against Israel

DOHA (AP) — The ruler of Qatar on Monday urged all Arab governments to pool their potentials into a unified stance against Israel's "policy of territorial expansion."

Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani told the Jatar Consultative Council in a speech that the Arab

and Islamic powers together possess enough strength to deter Israel.

"To achieve victory over our enemies (Israelis) all we need is to coordinate in mobilising our vast strategic, moral and material potentials," the Emir told the body, the country's appointed par-

liament. "The worst enemy of the Arabs is their own disunity."

He insisted that all Arab efforts be "mustered to help solve the Palestinian question."

Sheikh Khalifa expressed hopes the five-year-old Iran-Iraq war would be ended "so that the Gulf region may invest all its resources in progress and prosperity."

## Syria, Turkey to act together on security

ANKARA (R) — Syria is willing to take joint actions with Turkey to solve security problems, Turkish Minister of State Mustafa Tizit said after a four-day visit to Damascus, the semi-official Anatolian agency reported.

He gave no details but was apparently referring to Turkish charges that Kurdish rebels who frequently clash with Turkish government troops have bases in neighbouring Syria.

"The Syrian authorities are willing to take joint actions in finding solutions to security problems," the agency quoted him as saying in an airport statement Sunday night.

"The Syrian authorities said they do not allow activities against Turkey on their soil but stated that some situations beyond their control might arise," he added.

Interior Minister Yildirim Akbulut meanwhile said border

defences in southern Turkey will be strengthened to prevent rebel infiltration.

The agency reported him as saying these had begun near the town of Nusaybin on the Turkish-Syrian border. The barriers include barbed wire, patrol roads along the border, smooth sand-surfaces fields to 'catch' border violators, more frequent watchtowers and better illumination.

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## TV & RADIO

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
Tel: 77111-19

### MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 — Koran  
17:30 — Children's Cartoons  
18:00 — News  
18:10 — Eleven Hour  
18:45 — Just Our Luck  
19:00 — Local Programme on Safety  
19:30 — News Programme  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — Arabic Series  
21:30 — Tomorrow's Programmes  
21:50 — Arabic Series  
22:00 — News in Arabic  
22:30 — Series Contin.

### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 — des chiffres de lettres  
18:30 — la chance aux chansons  
19:00 — News in French  
19:15 — le vent du large  
19:30 — News in Arabic  
20:00 — News in Arabic  
20:30 — Lucy Anna Show  
21:00 — Lake House  
22:00 — News in English  
22:15 — Feature Film: Terror on the 40th Floor — John Forsythe Joseph Campanella

### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW  
77411-19

07:00 — Light Music  
07:30 — News Desk  
08:00 — Morning Show  
08:30 — News Summary  
08:45 — Morning Show Contin.  
11:00 — Pop Session Contin.  
12:00 — News Summary  
12:05 — Pop Session Contin.  
13:00 — News Summary  
13:05 — Pop Session Contin.  
14:00 — News Bulletin  
14:15 — Country Music  
15:00 — Concert Hour  
16:00 — News Summary  
16:30 — Instruments  
17:00 — Science Report  
17:30 — Pop Session  
18:00 — News Summary  
18:45 — Top Twenty  
19:00 — Newsdesk  
19:30 — Date with a Star  
20:30 — Evening Show Contin.  
21:00 — News Summary  
21:30 — Evening Show Contin.  
22:00 — Evening Show Contin.  
22:30 — News Summary  
23:00 — Evening Show Contin.  
23:30 — News Summary  
23:57 — News Headlines  
14:00 — Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 News 06:30 The Sacred Choir  
06:45 Personal Story 06:55 Reflections  
07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours  
News Summary 07:30 New Ideas 07:40  
Book Choice 07:45 The World Today  
08:00 News 08:30 Rock Salad 09:00  
09:00 News 09:30 24 Hours: News  
Summary 09:50 24 Hours: News  
Network U.K. 10:00 World News 10:05  
Reflections 10:15 The Poison Bell 10:30  
The Art of Peter Peers 11:00 World  
News 11:05 24 Hours: News 11:15  
The World Today 11:30 Financial News  
11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 What's New  
12:00 News Summary: Discovery 12:30  
Johnson and Chippel 12:40 World News  
12:45 News about Britain 12:55 News  
of the Great Companies 13:25 Scotland  
13:30 Sports International 14:00 World  
News 14:15 The Success of the Airbus  
14:40 Sports Round-up 15:00 World  
News 15:05 24 Hours: News 15:10  
15:30 America at the Proms 15:45 Rec-  
ording of the Week 16:00 Outlook 16:45  
The Sacred Choir 17:00 World News  
17:15 Only 24 Hours: News 18:00 World  
News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 The  
State of the Vatican 18:45 The World  
Today 19:00 World News 19:05 A Letter  
from Scotland 19:40 Scotland 20:00  
News 20:05 Sports Round-up 20:30  
Newsdesk 20:35 Johnson and Chippel  
20:40 The Farming World 21:20 News  
Summary: Outlook 21:30 Stock Market  
Report 21:40 That's That 22:00 World  
News 22:05 24 Hours: News Summary  
22:30 The State of the Vatican 23:00  
News Summary: Personal Story 23:10  
Book Choice 23:15 International Soccer  
Summary 24:00 World News: The World  
Today 24:05 A Letter from Scotland  
06:30 Financial News 06:45 Reflections  
06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World  
News 07:05 Commentary 07:15 Keep It  
in the Family 07:30 The Success of the  
Airbus

**VOICE OF AMERICA**  
MW 1260 & SW 720, 1413, 1740,  
11925 and 13210 KHz

06:00 News 06:30 Newsline 06:30 VOA  
Morning 07:00 News 07:10 Newsline  
07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10  
Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning News  
Summary 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline  
17:30 Music USA 18:00 News 18:10  
Focus 18:30 Special English News &  
Features 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline  
19:30 Magazine Show 20:00 News 20:10  
Focus 20:30 Special English News &  
Features 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline  
21:30 Music USA 22:00 News 22:10  
Focus 22:30 Special English News &  
Features 23:00 News 23:10 Newsline  
23:30 Music USA 24:00 News 24:10  
Focus 24:30 Special English News &  
Features 25:00 News 25:10 Newsline  
25:30 Music USA 26:00 News 26:10  
Focus 26:30 Special English News &  
Features 27:00 News 27:10 Newsline  
27:30 Music USA 28:00 News 28:10  
Focus 28:30 Special English News &  
Features 29:00 News 29:10 Newsline  
29:30 Music USA 30:00 News 30:10  
Focus 30:30 Special English News &  
Features 31:00 News 31:10 Newsline  
31:30 Music USA 32:00 News 32:10  
Focus 32:30 Special English News &  
Features 33:00 News 33:10 Newsline  
33:30 Music USA 34:00 News 34:10  
Focus 34:30 Special English News &  
Features 35:00 News 35:10 Newsline  
35:30 Music USA 36:00 News 36:10  
Focus 36:30 Special English News &  
Features 37:00 News 37:10 Newsline  
37:30 Music USA 38:00 News 38:10  
Focus 38:30 Special English News &  
Features 39:00 News 39:10 Newsline  
39:30 Music USA 40:00 News 40:10  
Focus 40:30 Special English News &  
Features 41:00 News 41:10 Newsline  
41:30 Music USA 42:00 News 42:10  
Focus 42:30 Special English News &  
Features 43:00 News 43:10 Newsline  
43:30 Music USA 44:00 News 44:10  
Focus 44:30 Special English News &  
Features 45:00 News 45:10 Newsline  
45:30 Music USA 46:00 News 46:10  
Focus 46:30 Special English News &  
Features 47:00 News 47:10 Newsline  
47:30 Music USA 48:00 News 48:10  
Focus 48:30 Special English News &  
Features 49:00 News 49:10 Newsline  
49:30 Music USA 50:00 News 50:10  
Focus 50:30 Special English News &  
Features 51:00 News 51:10 Newsline  
51:30 Music USA 52:00 News 52:10  
Focus 52:30 Special English News &  
Features 53:00 News 53:10 Newsline  
53:30 Music USA 54:00 News 54:10  
Focus 54:30 Special English News &  
Features 55:00 News 55:10 Newsline  
55:30 Music USA 56:00 News 56:10  
Focus 56:30 Special English News &  
Features 57:00 News 57:10 Newsline  
57:30 Music USA 58:00 News 58:10  
Focus 58:30 Special English News &  
Features 59:00 News 59:10 Newsline  
59:30 Music USA

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TODAY'S EVENTS

#### EXHIBITIONS

\* An exhibition of artificial flowers and flower arrangements, supervised by Mrs. Tulin Dajani, at the Alfa Art Gallery (until Oct. 29)

\* An exhibition of paintings of Jordanian landscapes by Alan Baker at Al-Cheer Hotel, Amman (until Oct. 29).

\* Exhibition entitled "From Göttingen to Electronics" at the Goethe Institute. Open to public from Oct. 27 to Nov. 2 excluding Fridays.

#### FILM

\* "The ABC News — the McLaughlin Group — at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.

\* French film entitled "Comp de Tchern" by Bertrand Tavernier 8:00 p.m. at the Royal Cultural Centre.

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267  
American Centre 644371  
American Centre Library 641320  
British Council 636147-8  
French Cultural Centre 636909  
Goethe Institute 641993  
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203  
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049  
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777  
Husseini Youth City 641818  
Y.W.C.A. 641793  
Amman Municipal Library 637111  
University of Jordan Library 843535

#### MUSEUMS

Rakhi Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also museum from Madinah and Jerusalem (4th to 6th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. — 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a

collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Madinat Jabel Luweibdi. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. — 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. — 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630122.  
Military Museum (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. — 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. — 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.  
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 812661, 815410.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweibdi, 637440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 623541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 771331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 773261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 771751.  
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsat, 677334.  
Evangelical Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811225.

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:28 — Fair  
05:57 — (Sunrise) Duha  
11:59 — Dhuhr  
12:27 — Jeddah (R)  
16:59 — Maghrib  
18:12 — Jaba

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### JUEAN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alf Infor-mation department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 3300-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 — Amman (RJ)  
07:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
08:30 — Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:35 — Cairo (MS)  
09:45 — Jeddah (RJ)  
09:50 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
10:00 — Dhahran (RJ)  
10:15 — Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
10:20 — Larnaca, Damascus (RJ)  
10:25 — Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)  
10:30 — Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
11:30 — Moscow (SU)  
11:45 — Kuwait (RJ)  
17:30 — Baghdad (JA)  
17:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
17:30 — New York, Vienna (RJ)  
17:40 — Athens (RJ)  
17:55 — Rome, Damascus (AZ)  
18:00 — Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
18:00 — Amsterdam, Istanbul (RJ)  
18:15 — Beirut (MEA)  
18:15 — Baghdad (JA)  
18:25 — Istanbul (RJ)  
18:30 — Tripoli (RJ)  
21:15 — Zurich, Lathaca (SR)  
00:25 — Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

06:30 — Amman (RJ)  
07:00 — Beirut (MEA)  
10:20 — Cairo (MS)  
10:45 — Tripoli (RJ)  
11:30 — Athens (RJ)  
11:45 — Geneva, Madrid (RJ)  
12:00 — Paris, London (RJ)  
12:15 — Vienna, New York (RJ)  
12:25 — Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)  
12:30 — Rome (RJ)  
13:00 — Istanbul (RJ)  
13:30 — Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 — Moscow (SU)  
15:35 — Kuwait (RJ)  
18:30 — Baghdad (JA)  
19:30 — Kuwait (RJ)  
19:40 — Dhahran (RJ)  
20:10 — Bahrain, Doha (RJ)  
20:10 — Baghdad (RJ)  
20:15 — Jeddah (RJ)  
20:30 — Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)  
21:15 — Cairo (RJ)  
22:00 — Bangkok (RJ)

### MARITIME TRAFFIC

Regular-line ships docking at Amman port:

— Anasir Spirit  
— E. Kwiatkowski  
RMS Riviera  
Ustak

Amia Kavar and Sons Company, Tel. 623234-9 for a service.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

An increase in temperature is expected. Northerly moderate winds will become westerly moderate. In Amman winds will be northerly moderate and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg. C

Amman — 5/20  
Dahlat — 15/28  
Dahlat — 8/22  
Jordan Valley — 14/29

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 18, Amman 26. Humidity readings: Amman 35 per cent. Amman 35 per cent.

### MONEY EXCHANGE

Monday rates  
Local sell/buy rates in Jds  
Bahraini dinar — 100/1 10/10  
Dahlat gold — 126/3 127/3  
Egyptian guinea — 231/2 235  
French franc — 46/8 47/2  
Iraqi dinar — 364/ 371  
Japanese yen (for 100) 176/3 177/7  
Kuwaiti dinar — 1281/5 1288  
Lebanese Lira — 211/2 212/2  
Omani rial — 1092/2 1102/5  
Qatari rial — 104/1 104/9  
Saudi rial — 104/ 104/5  
Swedish crown — 47/3 47/7  
Swiss franc — 173/9 175/3  
Syrian Lira — 292/2 293/8  
U.A.E. dirham — 103/2 103/5  
U.K. sterling pound — 336/8 341/1  
U.S. dollar — 376/3 379/4  
W. German mark — 142/6 143/7

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate — 891228  
Amman civil defence — 198, 199  
Civil Defence Unit — 271293, 271311  
Civil Defence Unit — 770733  
Ambulance — 193, 775111  
Amman downtown fire brigade — 198  
First aid — 630341  
Blood bank — 778303  
Civil Defence rescue — 661111  
Fire headquarters — 622090-3  
Police rescue — 192, 621111, 637771  
Police headquarters — 639141  
Traffic police — 898390/1  
Electric Power Co. — 636814/4, 624881  
General phone complaints — 771253/8  
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 3330360

### TAXIS

Kayak — 623715  
Grand Palace taxi — 667619  
Medical City taxi — 813813  
Neil taxi — 644433  
Sahra taxi — 623447  
Tala taxi — 625021

### HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre — 813813/32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amn. — 644281/6  
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman — 644281/6

Jabel Amman Maternity — 642362  
Malha, J. Amman — 636140  
Shamsat, Shamsat — 664171/4  
St. Joseph Hospital — 642124  
University Hospital — 845845/5  
Al-Munster Hospital — 667227/7  
The Islamic, Abdali — 666127/7  
Al-Jalal, Abdali — 664164/6  
Tala, Al-Munster — 771011  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh — 775111/26  
Army, Marjeh — 891611/15

### GENERAL

Jordan Television — 773111/9  
Radio Jordan — 774111/19  
Ministry of Tourism — 642124  
Hotel complaints — 666412  
Police complaints — 661176  
Telephone Information — 12  
Post and Middle East calls — 10  
Overseas calls — 11  
Repair service — 11

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jds per kg.  
Apple — 120/120  
Banana — 300/260  
Banana (Mukammal) — 250/220  
Beans (local) — 450/400  
Cabbage — 200/160  
Carrot (yellow) — 180/150  
Cauliflower — 150/120  
Cucumber (large) — 240/200  
Cucumber (small) — 240/200  
Eggplant (large) — 120/90  
Eggplant (small) — 200/150  
Fennel — 320/250  
Garlic (white) — 200/150  
Jawar — 100/70  
Lemon — 140/100  
Mallow — 130/100  
Marrow (large) — 200/150  
Marrow (small) — 360/300  
Onion (green) — 400/350  
Onion (dry) — 160/120  
Okra — 390/300  
Cavendish — 260/200  
Orange (Abn satta) — 70/70  
Orange (Shamsat) — 350/250  
Parsley — 70/70  
Pomegranates — 350/250  
Pumpkin — 530/300  
Pepper (sweet) — 240/200  
Pepper (hot) — 220/180  
Potatoes — 260/200  
Radishes — 100/70  
Spinach — 300/250  
Tomatoes — 240/180



## Minister of justice opens civil registration court

AMMAN (Petra) — Justice Minister Riyadh Al Shakra Monday opened a peace court to handle civil registration and other issues pertaining to the work of the Civil Registration Department (CRD). CRD Director General Adnan Mirza thanked the minister and the Justice Ministry for this step which, he said, will help settle issues promptly and facilitate business for both the department and the public.

The judge who will examine civil registration cases said in a statement that the court will try to settle issues related to civil registration procedures such as births and marriages. He said the Justice Ministry intends to open similar courts in different governorates.

The Ministry of Justice has decided to appoint a notary public at each court to offer services to the public, he added. The court is located within the CRD premises in Amman.

The opening ceremony was attended by senior Justice Ministry officials.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### SSC approves coverage for expatriates

AMMAN (Petra) — In implementation of His Majesty King Hussein's directives, the Social Security Corporation (SSC) board of directors has approved the proposed legal amendments to the social security law to cover Jordanian expatriates. The approval came during the SSC board of directors' meeting held Monday under the chairmanship of its chairman and Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan. Coverage for Jordanians living abroad will be on a voluntary basis and the proposed amendments will be referred to the concerned parties for approval after which the SSC will take steps to include Jordanian expatriates in the social security scheme.

### European political rapporteur due Friday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Lower House of Parliament has invited the rapporteur of the political committee in the European Parliament to visit Jordan. A statement issued Monday said that the European official will arrive here on Friday on a five-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the House's speaker, Mr. Akel Al Fayed. The official will hold talks with Jordanian government officials and parliament members.

### PSD director visits Balqa directorate

SALT (Petra) — Public Security Department (PSD) Director, Lieutenant General Abdul Hadi Al Majali Monday paid a visit to the police directorate in Balqa Governorate. Lt. Gen. Majali was briefed by Balqa Police Director Colonel Abdullah Al Hababhi on the directorate's activities and its services to the public as well as its various needs.

### Jordan attends news agencies meeting

LONDON (Petra) — Jordan is taking part in a round-table meeting of directors of Arab News Agencies and international world agencies which opened Monday in London. The meeting will discuss ways of channelling news from the Arab World to international agencies and subjects related to foreign agencies correspondents in Arab countries and cooperation between Arab and foreign agencies. Jordan is represented at the meeting by Mr. Jawad Maraga, the director general of the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

### Association organises bridge festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Bridge Association will hold a bridge festival at the Holiday Inn from Oct. 29 - Nov. 30. This is the fourth time this annual event is held. Participants in Jordan will be joined by bridge players from Greece, Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates in the six-day tournament. Local bridge enthusiasts are invited to participate or watch the games which will be played by many world class bridge players.

### French envoy visits language centre

AMMAN (Petra) — French Ambassador in Amman Patrick Lecroty Monday visited the Language Centre of the Faculty of Arts at the University of Jordan and conferred with the faculty's dean, Dr. Abdul Karim Gharyeb. The two sides discussed expanding cooperation and coordination between the language centre and the French embassy to support French language teaching programmes at the centre and providing French teachers and educational programmes to the centre.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday tours departments at the Natural Resources Authority (Petra photo).

## Health Ministry to modernise emergency services

AMMAN (Petra) — The Health Ministry announced Monday that it is conducting a study on modernising its first aid and emergency services and expanding these services to cover all parts of the Kingdom.

A statement said that in the course of implementing this plan, Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh has arrived in London on a five-day visit. He will be touring a number of first aid and emergency centres to try to benefit from their systems in the modernisation process to take place in Jordan, the statement said.

Dr. Hamzeh had earlier been in the United States where he toured a number of centres and hospitals which offer treatment to drug addicts. The minister also accompanied Her Majesty Queen Noor to a conference on drug abuse held in New York last week.

## Jordan to participate in Arab housing ministers meeting

TUNIS (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the Arab housing ministers meeting to be held on Nov. 5 in Tunis and will be represented by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud.

The minister will be accompanied to the meeting by an official delegation which will include Mr. Shafiq Zawaideh, the director of the Housing Corporation, according to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The agency said that in their three-day meeting, the Arab ministers will discuss the prospect of establishing an Arab training centre in housing affairs in Amman in cooperation with the Housing Corporation and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements. The minister will also discuss projects which could be established in the occupied territories to support the steadfastness of the Arab population there.

The council will endorse a working plan for specialised seminars on housing and reconstruction and the publication of an annual book on housing projects in the Arab World, Petra said. The ministers will explore the prospect of establishing a pan-Arab engineering faculty specialising in Islamic-style buildings and will look into the work of a centre entrusted with carrying out restoration of the holy places in Jerusalem.

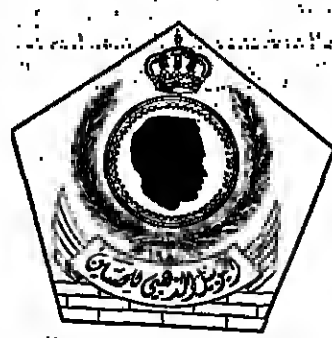
On the sidelines of the meeting there will be an exhibition featuring Arab countries' housing projects, Petra said.

This will be the fourth meeting of Arab ministers of housing. The first meeting was held in the United Arab Emirates in 1975.

## Committee organises industrial, cultural exhibition to mark King's 50th birthday

ZARQA (Petra) — The higher national committee for celebrations marking His Majesty King Hussein's 50th birthday has decided to organise an industrial, agricultural, commercial, cultural and touristic exhibition at the government community college in Zarqa, according to an announcement here Monday.

The announcement called on all organisations, companies and other institutions in the city to extend support to this exhibition and to highlight the industrial and agricultural progress achieved in Jordan during the King's reign. The celebrations in the city, the statement said, will be organised by a local business committee.



Daba' al explained the role which the city's chamber of commerce would play in these celebrations. He said that the exhibition is important for Zarqa which forms an industrial centre in Jordan and which plays an important role in national development.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by representatives of various public organisations, it was decided to form a committee which will follow up on arrangements for the exhibition to be opened on Nov. 29.

In Irbid, it was announced that scout marches and a procession of vehicles with commercial signs will be held in the streets of the city in the course of celebrations marking the King's 50th birthday anniversary.

Daba' al Monday chaired a meeting in the city to discuss final arrangements for the celebrations to be held next month and plans for the exhibition which will last two weeks. At the meeting, Mr.

## Prince Hassan tours JEA, NRA

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday visited the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) and the Natural Resources Authority (NRA).

ground thermal resources.  
Crown Prince, Rifai meet Chinese team

The Crown Prince first called at the JEA where he met with visiting Chinese Minister of Chemical Industries Jin Zhong Da. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Hisham Al Khatib and his undersecretary, Ibrahim Badran and JEA Director Mohammad Arafat as well as directors of JEA departments.

The Chinese minister, who was visiting the JEA with Minister of Planning, Abdullah Nsour reviewed with Prince Hassan Chinese-Jordanian technical cooperation. Prince Hassan later accompanied the Chinese minister on a tour of various sections at the JEA and was briefed on new programmes and arrangements for starting the implementation of the second phase of the Aqaba Thermal Power Station.

Prince Hassan and his guest saw a documentary on the economic, social and tourist activities in Jordan. They also heard a briefing on the JEA's current projects.

Prince Hassan was told that Jordan has sharply increased its power consumption over the past 10 years, rising from 75,000 tonnes of crude oil in 1975 to two million tonnes in 1985. The total population supplied with electricity is 2,400,000 while the number was only 1,180,000 in 1975, a 95 per cent increase in 10 years, Prince Hassan was told.

Prince Hassan was also briefed on the JEA's programme for rationalising energy consumption which is being carried out with various government departments.

After the visit, Prince Hassan accompanied by the minister of energy, called at NRA and met with its director Yusef Al Nimri and Mr. Rafat Majali, the director general of the Jordan National Geographic Centre. Prince Hassan made a tour of various NRA sections and was briefed on their work and programmes.

Later, he chaired a meeting of NRA officials and directors of departments to review the authority's current and future programmes including drilling 14 additional oil wells in the course of prospecting for oil. Other activities include geological surveys and studies on oil shale and underground thermal resources.

Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai also received the Chinese delegation with whom he discussed the outcome of the talks going on between China and Jordan to promote bilateral trade.

The prime minister also discussed with the delegation joint Jordanian-Chinese ventures in chemical industries which could be included in the 1986-90 national development plan in Jordan. Mr. Rifai explored with the delegation the possibility of China ensuring the implementation of projects within the five-year plan in return for importing Jordanian commodities, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Planning Minister Abdullah Nsour attended the meeting along with China's Ambassador to Jordan Chang Jim.

## Corporation will 'be fair' in allocating Abu Nuseir units, Zawaideh says

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation's Abu Nuseir housing units will be distributed early next year and priority will be given to government employees, those working for other institutions affiliated to the government and to the Jordanian Armed Forces, the corporation's director general, Mr. Shafiq Zawaideh announced Monday.

Mr. Zawaideh told a press conference that the Housing Corporation will be fair in its treatment of all employees and will not give priority in allocating units to those paying the whole cost of the unit in advance, nor will it give priority to certain employees at the expense of others.

The Housing Corporation has re-organised the whole system in accordance with government instructions which said that employees could settle advance payments in instalments over seven years, Mr. Zawaideh said.

The total cost of the project was JD 75 million but the government paid the contractors JD 60 million, deducting JD 15 million for the delay in completion, he said.

The owners of the new units will be fully-insured and so in the event of death, their families will be exempted from paying the rest of instalments, Mr. Zawaideh continued.

The Housing Corporation, he added, has set up a special team for supervising the services of the housing project.

In view of the rising cost of building, he said, the Housing Corporation plans to sell remaining 1,200 dunams of land within the project zone and private citizens and housing associations will be allowed to purchase this land, Mr. Zawaideh concluded.

## Brazilian delegation discusses trade ties

By Sa'ad G. Hattar  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A Brazilian delegation, currently on a tour of the region, Monday visited the Chambers of Industry and Commerce where they held talks on means to promote Jordanian-Brazilian bilateral trade ties.

The delegation, representing private and public sectors in the Brazilian state of Parana, suggested ways to adjust the present balance of trade which is in favour of Brazil.

Mr. Elcides Mendes Sobreira, the delegation's representative of the government in Parana, said that both Jordanian traders and the Brazilian delegation expressed readiness to further promote trade exchange between the two countries.

Brazil exports to Jordan in 1984 registered \$35 million whereas Jordan's exports, mainly phosphates, reached \$2,275,000. Mr. Sobreira told the Jordan Times, adding that the delegation hopes to encourage Brazilian fertiliser industries to increase their purchase of Jordanian phosphates.

He added that a number of Jordanian enterprises expressed keenness to set up joint ventures in either countries although, as yet, nothing has been signed.

Brazil's exports to Jordan include wood, furniture, paper, coffee, soya beans for animal feed, frozen chickens, red meat and sugar.

The delegation's visit to the region took them to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan.

The delegation, which will conclude their visit today, includes a number of leading Brazilian industrialists of companies and industries producing cosmetics and perfumes, plywood, duplex and cardboard, vehicle spare parts and iron and steel and gas cylinders.

## Complex, romantic dances from India

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

Perhaps the most outstanding feature of the dance form is its unique style of expressing feelings through perfectly coordinated body movements without emphasis on any particular part of the body. It takes years of dedicated practice to master the Manipuri style of dancing, which finds its equal only in its southern Indian counterpart, Bharatanatyam.

The love of Lord Krishna and Radha, its romantic highlights and moments of sublime joy are intertwined with the every-day life of Manipuri villagers, who celebrate each and every social and religious occasion with a suitable blend of music and dance.

The informative commentary that precedes each of the 10 dance numbers performed by the Indian troupe here should give an insight to understand the intricate movements of the dancers and the feelings that they want to convey.

Highlights of the troupe's performances here include a solo drum dance and a drum and "mrudung" dance. Both dances give an impressive display of the mastery the dancers have attained over every part of their body. The audience would expect them to tumble down any moment when they go into a frenzy of fast, circular movements, keeping time with harmonious beats on the drum placed in the centre.

Another captivating item is the acrobatics incorporated into a romantic dance, when Lord Krishna, disguised as an acrobat, wants to please Radha. The swift movements of two identically dressed dancers to match the drum beats captivate the audience.

The troupe also gives an impressive, finely coordinated performance of mastery over "mrudung" — a typical elongated drum which is purely Indian.

On the whole, one comes away from the Indian troupe's performance with a feeling of an evening well-spent.

The Indian troupe, led by Darshana Javeri, one of four sisters who dominate the scene of professional Manipuri dancing, is in Jordan at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities. Proceeds from its two shows will be contributed to the National Task Force Committee for the Establishment of Al Amal Cancer Centre at the University of Jordan.

AMMAN — Those who might expect typical Indian film-style dances and songs to the accompaniment of music by a 150-piece orchestra could not be in for a bigger disappointment with the visiting Indian dance troupe as the dance style performed by the troupe at the Palace of Culture on Monday and Tuesday, is based on a centuries-old dance form, Manipuri, which originates not in the fashionable film studios of Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, but on the simple villages and temples of the northeastern Himalayan state of Manipur.

But the disappointment is short-lived for the first few moments after the curtain raises to reveal dancers attired in colourful costumes who match their steps and body movements to the rhythmic beat of drums and the melodious tunes of the flute.

Manipuri is one of the oldest forms of Indian dancing and the central theme of the difficult style is drawn from the romantic central theme of the love of Lord Krishna and Radha — two leading figures in the Indian mythology.

Other prominent Jordanian writers who will contribute to Al Hasad are Fakhri Kawar, whose daily column is widely read in Al Ra'i and Mou'nes Al Razzaz, whose novels are read across the Arab World.

Mr. Ka'awash is aware of the challenges that face him and his magazine, from having to continuously shuttle between Nicosia and Amman in order to supervise publication to competing with the already established pan-Arab magazines. But as an experienced journalist who has held key positions in leading Gulf newspapers in the past, he says: "The beginning is always difficult for any new publication, but I am confident that, with the backing of the Jordanian journalists and writers who believe in the need for such a magazine, Al Hasad will be able to make its way through and to establish a distinctive place in the Arabic press."

Well-known Jordanian columnists and political analysts will be regular contributors to the magazine, including Tareq Masarweh, the editor-in-chief of the Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily. In a commentary he contributed to the first issue, Mr. Masarweh defended the freedom of the press and the important role that should be played by journalists in the Arab World. Mr. Masarweh noted, however, that the role of journalists is defined and limited by the political situation in the Arab World. "A newspaper is not

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## New pan-Arab political magazine retains its Jordanian character

By Lamis K. Andoni  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The first issue of Al Hasad, the first Jordanian pan-Arab political magazine, is now on sale at news stands and kiosks around the country.

Intended to be a biweekly, Al Hasad (the harvest) will debut as a monthly magazine in order to allow it time to develop and gain ground in the Arab World. The ambitious new Arabic-language publication is owned by the well-known Jordanian journalist Mohammad Ka'awash and is published in Cyprus, thus becoming the first "imported" Jordanian magazine.

Mr. Ka'awash could not get a publication licence from Jordan, and, determined to publish a pan-Arab magazine with a Jordanian identity, he obtained a publication licence from Cyprus. The magazine's operational headquarters, however, will be based in Amman since the majority of its writers are Jordanians.

"The priority will be given to Jordanian affairs in all fields but the magazine will be also a pan-Arab because it will cover the Arab world and will be sold in all 11 countries," Mr. Ka'awash said.

"We aim to become a main reference on Jordanian affairs," he added.

The first issue of Al Hasad, however, was offered for sale only in Jordan and a limited number of issues were sent to "concerned Arab officials, publishers and journalists in order to introduce the new publication." But the November issue will be marketed in the other ten countries, Mr. Ka'awash said.

These include Egypt, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Ka'awash's ambition is to be able "to transcend inter-Arab differences" and sell his magazine in most, if not all, the Arab countries. Achieving full distribution throughout the Arab World is one of the most difficult obstacles facing the more than 18 pan-Arab magazines currently published in Cyprus, London, Paris and Beirut.

The distribution of these pan-Arab magazines in most Arab countries is limited by their political orientation and sometimes by the magazine's relationship to a particular country or regime. For example, a magazine partly or totally financed by Iraq is censored in Syria, and pro-Syrian and Libyan magazines are censored in Iraq. Most of the pan-Arab magazines are owned by Lebanese, Saudi Arabian and Egyptian publishers.

Al Hasad is the only Jordanian-owned pan-Arab magazine and Mr. Ka'awash wants it to be different and distinct from the others. "Al Hasad will be independent from the Arab countries and the various Arab and Palestinian political factions," he explained. "We do not intend to back any Arab government against another nor to be the voice of any Arab regime," he added.

According to Mr. Ka'awash the news coverage of the Arab World will be "objective and neutral." Al Hasad will, however, have a specific, well-defined editorial policy which reflects the general political line of the publisher and the staff.

"It will be a pan-Arabist nationalist magazine with a staunch commitment to Arab unity and causes," Mr. Ka'awash affirmed.

An editorial by Mr. Ka'awash in the first issue of Al Hasad clearly reflects the magazine's nationalist inclinations. In the editorial Mr. Ka'awash called for the restoration of Arab unity and for a prompt end to the five-year old Iran-Iraq war.

Mr. Ka'awash also stressed two points that he believes distinguish his magazine from other similar publications. First, Al Hasad is not financed by any Arab country or faction and is dependent solely on the publisher's revenues. Second, the magazine is "committed to Arab nationalist causes in particular and human causes in general. He pledged that the magazine "will not steer away from its commitments."

In his editorial Mr. Ka'awash paid tribute to late Egyptian President Jamal Abdul Nasser on the 15th anniversary of his death. "...the memory of Abdul Nasser sparks hope in our hearts... in one of the most difficult periods in the history of the Arab nation."

Wide coverage

Al Hasad will also provide coverage of economics, family affairs and home economics, literature, sports and entertainment.

The first 66-page issue included a wrap-up analysis of the first round of Syrian-Jordanian reconciliation talks which took place last month in Jeddah, three reports on Palestinian resistance in the Israeli-occupied territories, the Iran-Iraq war, apartheid in South Africa, art reviews, two new poems by the well-known Jordanian poet Ibrahim Nasrallah (who is also the managing editor of Al Hasad) and a new short story by the distinguished Jordanian writer Youssef Damra.

Judging by the first issue, the magazine is clearly seeking to provide a forum for aspiring Jordanian writers as well as to offer well-established Jordanian writers a chance to reach Arab readers across the Arab World.

One of the important factors which has so far discouraged Jordanian writers was, that unlike

their fellow Arabs, they are not given a chance to address a wider pan-Arab audience. The lack of financial backing by government and private institutions and the insular nature of Jordan's three Arabic dailies have worked against the interests and ambitions of Jordanian writers to communicate with the Arab World.

Mr. Ka'awash expressed hope that "a successful Jordanian pan-Arab magazine will introduce the works of Jordanian writers, poets, journalists and artists to the Arab World."

For the next few months the magazine will be issued on a monthly basis making it difficult to compete with the news coverage of the weekly pan-Arab magazines. "We are aware of this snag and therefore we will concentrate on in-depth research and analytical political reports or interviews," Mr. Ka'awash said.

All the reports in the first issue were written from Jordan and except for a few articles focus on strictly Jordanian affairs. But in the near future, according to Mr. Ka'awash, the magazine will have correspondents based in most Arab countries in order "to strike a balance between its being a Jordanian and a pan-Arab magazine."

Well-known Jordanian columnists and political analysts will be regular contributors to the magazine, including Tareq Masarweh, the editor-in-chief of the Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily. In a commentary he contributed to the first issue, Mr. Masarweh defended the freedom of the press and the important role that should be played by journalists in the Arab World. Mr. Masarweh noted, however, that the role of journalists is defined and limited by the political situation in the Arab World. "A newspaper is not



Mohammad Ka'awash

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Mr. Ka'awash is aware of the challenges that face him and his magazine, from having to continuously shuttle between Nicosia and Amman in order to supervise publication to competing with the already established pan-Arab magazines. But as an experienced journalist who has held key positions in leading Gulf newspapers in the past, he says: "The beginning is always difficult for any new publication, but I am confident that, with the backing of the Jordanian journalists and writers who believe in the need for such a magazine, Al Hasad will be able to make its way through and to establish a distinctive place in the Arabic press."

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Traditional dances from villages and temples



# Trade restrictions would not spell relief

By Dr. Nayef S. Zubi

IN HIS "The Franc: What is next?" J.M. Keynes declared "The expected has occurred; and it has occurred so precisely as it was expected that we are almost surprised. The watched pot has boiled. We can, after all, repeat: *ratio antecedenem scelestum Deservit pade poena claudet*"

The expected element in the government's latest protectionist measures, which included according a "shutoff" protection to some industries, and prohibiting flowers imports, now eating \$18 million annually of our dear foreign reserves, lies in the simple fact that controls, restriction and regulations, usually degenerate into more of all of them. The surprise element however lies in the schizophrenic nature of the government attitude towards free market doctrine, a doctrine it holds closest to its heart. The latest measures are meant to correct trade imbalance, to maintain foreign reserves, to discourage the consumption of luxury items, to create import substitutes and to increase output, employment, and production. Appropriately interpreted, government's action seem to reflect a belief on its part in trade restrictions as an integral component of an overall industrial policy. Once again the government falls victim to the fallacious argument of protection.

The conditions under which an industry can qualify for continued "shutoff" protection are: First, it should provide a value added to the final product by no less than 40 per cent; second, its supply has to be in sufficient quantities to meet domestic demand; and third, the standards and prices of the protected industry product should be competitive! But if the industry is competitive, why do we need a tariff in the first place, leave alone an infinite one. To add insult to the injury the government wants us to believe that Jordan's economic ills could be partly relieved by prohibiting flowers imports. Sorry Valentine, foreign reserves are far more important than anything else! If the government objective is to find import substitutes to flowers, then one is reminded with Adam Smith's example: You surely can plant grapes in Scotland, at a prohibitive cost. Even Friedrich List, the ardent advocate of "infant industry" argument would bitterly protest against its abuse, and its inapplicability to agricultural commodities.

## Fundamental truths of free trade

It is virtually tourism that every country ends better off with free trade. You need not be a firm believer in the laissez-faire to embrace free trade. Free trade rests simply on that by exploiting the varying patterns of comparative advantage of different countries, that exists due to the presence of comparative costs, every country will be better off. By producing and exporting commodities in which we enjoy comparative advantage, Jordan's standards of living (as well as others) will be raised. What follows from this fundamental truth is simple: It is bet-

ter to use our factors of production in industries we are relatively more efficient in than others, and to exchange the products of these industries for goods where others are more efficient. The gains are not conferred only on consumers as often claimed, but also on producers. This is simply because free trade does not only lower the price of imported goods on the consumption side, but also allows the movement of resources to the most rewarding activity on the production side, and above all increases the level of national income. There is no harm at all in receiving useful and low priced, high quality commodities from abroad. Who would complain about such a deal?

The simple truths of the free trade argument have been replaced by the intricate and labyrinthine type of arguments of protection. Protectionist arguments, though they look specious, are fallacious in general. It is being said that we impose tariffs because any activity that encourages exports and discourages imports is *ipso facto* beneficial. The basic fact is that exports are what we pay, and imports are what we receive. Exports are not more than the means of procuring imports on preferential terms compared to what we can get by making them domestically. Trade imbalance in and by itself is not a problem. That is not to rule out that trade deficit might be a symptom of structural problems in the economy. Placing tariffs to improve trade balance usually misses the target, and by a good margin. The view that tariffs discourage imports, encourage exports and improve trade balance is a gross error. Reduction of imports could as well lead to a reduction in exports. Not only foreigners have less exports to pay for their imports — not an important factor in Jordan's case, being a small country — but also an expansion of a protected industry, competes resources out from other industries, which include export import substitutes industries. Also true, demand shifts out of tariff commodities, and towards export and import commodities, would reduce the volume of trade as well. Put differently, one would view that imports are paid for by exports (at least in part), and any tendency to which protection might lead, to encourage the market for some import industries, will be balanced by a contraction of the market for the export industries. There is no such thing as a free lunch!

Other argument for trade restriction is that they create home market, and increase employment. The problem here, is that employment, is not an end in and by itself, but means to increase national income. Employment could be generated by hiring people to dig ditches, and fill them up back again, to use Keynes infamous example, but this is hardly what we mean by increasing employment. Some might argue, that trade restrictions allow us to use idle resources: Unutilised labour and capital, a real waste, a civilised society cannot allow to happen. The problems with this argument

are multifold. First, unemployment is hardly an open economy problem. It might exist in a closed economy as well. In the long run, the difference is substituting efficiency and low-priced commodities, for inefficiency and high priced items. Second, the increase in employment in the protected industry, is at the expense of the employment in the export industry. Third, the idle resources need not to be absorbed by the now expanded protected industry, because it is not infrequently the case that the protection does not add a new industry, but it replaces existing ones. Unemployment reflects distortions in the economy, and this would include high money wages, an excessive currency devaluation or a managerial and employed class relaxing under the umbrella of protection, that is in no mood to take the initiative of change, and that is not under the pressure of competition, even potential one. The argument that tariff could solve the problem of unemployment by inflating the economy, has three serious problems. One, direct measures are a better cure to distortions, in comparison to indirect measure; two, it is safe to assume, that the managerial and employment class are politically powerful to extract higher money wages; third, the arguments assumes money illusion. Above all, it is hard to believe that the problems of unemployment and idle resources, are solved by more trade restrictions, when the fact of the matter is that they are created by their presence in the first place.

The question that could be appropriately addressed here is: If free trade has all those advantages, and has a simple logic to understand and follow, why then most countries including Jordan are not liberal in regard to trade. My answer is direct and simple: In Jordan, as it is the case in other countries, concentrated benefits extended to producers, exert more pressure on government than diffused costs incurred by consumers and unprotected producers. This is the cornerstone of the theory of regulation, which also reflects the realities of the political process. Who pays the extra seven JDs to obtain a Fujika Jordanian substitute are consumers, other producers, and in the end result everybody. They pay them through lower level of real income, the next minute a tariff is imposed. They pay them through lower national income, in the long run. Who benefits does not need an intelligent guess. Protected industry does, although a short run benefit. I might add, because in the long run every body pays dearly. In the long run we are left not only with unemployment, but also with costly tariff, and lower standards of living, save only the case where Keynes famous words where he said: "In the long run, we will all be dead" apply. Then why care!

To those who would interject here to tell me that tariffs and trade restrictions are not that bad, and could be justified in exceptional cases, my answer is also simple and direct. Are we interested in short term fixes or in

laying down the foundation of long term prosperity? The arguments which economists have accepted to rationalise specific protection measures, not only need many qualifications, but also have been subject to abuse. For example, the infant industry argument of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List, which received respectability, when advanced by the distinguished economist J.S. Mills is a short run argument for tariffs at best. Accordingly, temporary and moderate tariff will buy the new industry some time to allow it to stand on its own feet. The long term benefits — that include not only a competitive industry, but also a cheaper product — should be weighed against the cost. In many cases, the argument of "infant industry" argument has been distorted and abused. The end result was that the infant industry never matured, and the trade restrictions are never lifted. Temporary and moderate tariffs are replaced by permanent and infinite ones. Do not look for examples, the government's latest decisions made it easy for all of us. To father elderly and unpromising infants, if one is to use Keynes words, is not what is meant by protecting "infant industry."

Another problem with the infant industry argument is the degree of judgement needed to decide which industries should be accorded protection. As it turns out to be, undertaking the process, ends to be an exercise in distributing favours, rather than an exercise in economic reasoning. Once vested interests in tariffs have been established, the cost of transition back to free trade would be discouragingly heavy. It is so easy to erect new walls of protection; so difficult to dismantle old barriers and reduce existing protection.

Other short run arguments for tariffs that need also high degree of judgement, one would be hesitant to trust it to the political process are: Using tariffs as a bargaining device, to secure the elimination of foreign trade barriers, and using tariffs as an anti-dumping measure. It is important to note that the tariffs as a bargaining device, should be carefully calculated to yield the desired results, because if this is not the case, all will end losing in trade wars. Retaliatory mentality would then hurt everybody, simply because sadism is "hardly a prescription for sensible international economic policy." to use Friedman's words. Also, anti-dumping measures should not confuse competition with dumping. We should always weigh benefit — getting low priced commodity — versus costs, which might involve destroying domestic industry. The use of tariff as a bargaining and anti-dumping measure is hardly the rationale behind the latest government's protectionist policy.

Economists have also conceded long-term arguments for protection. As it turns out to be, many qualifications are needed, and for all practical purposes, those arguments are confined to Ph.D seminars in international finance. The

basic long run arguments are two: One, that tariffs are needed to improve long run terms of trade — number of foreign goods exchanged for one unit of domestic goods, or number of units of importable goods per one unit of exportable goods. The other argument suggests that if a country has a comparative superiority (inferiority) in a cost increasing (decreasing) industry, then a tariff on decreasing cost industry is justified if the economies of scale are realised at the national industry level. On the other hand if the economies to scale are at either the world industry level, or domestic industry level, then tariffs are not justifiable. Beyond these comment, I leave it to the intellectual exercises of Ph.D seminars, which also suggests that the relevance of those arguments to government decisions are far fetched.

To those who claim that Jordan does not have comparative advantage in anything, I respond that there is no such thing as absolute advantage or absolute disadvantage. The argument that if we allow market forces to operate, we have to shut down our industries, as a distinguished Jordanian economist once lamented, is ill founded. The likelihood of this happening is greater, not in the absence of controls, restrictions, etc., but in their presence. It does not make sense to claim that Jordan economic problems would be solved by supporting inefficiencies, and distorting relative prices, a tariff is sure to bring about. No reputable economist has ever maintained that high standards of living could be maintained behind the high walls of tariffs, impediment to trade, and "buy domestic products" programmes. The solution is not in a policy of controls, but in a policy that would phase out controls. Hence, let me make myself clear. I would not advocate dismantling all trade barriers, restrictions, and control overnight. After all, according to the industry years of dependence in name of hope, it is immoral to take it right away, but it is equally immoral to continue supporting inefficiency and distortions of relative prices. However, I do advocate an orderly plan to phase out and remove all trade barriers, controls, and restrictions. There is nothing magic about the proposition that free trade is an efficient means of transmitting information, and as an allocative and distributive mechanism of resources. There is nothing magic that more taxes, restrictions, controls, reduced output, raised prices, invite inefficiencies. Economists teach this is the first lecture of an introductory micro theory. The problem is that once they reach to the last lecture, they begin the mind boggling exercises of the difference between rational behaviour at the individual level, and the irrational behaviour at the aggregate or national economy levels. Individual maximisers of self satisfaction and profit are replaced by an economy that responds to money exchange rate illusions. You can create wealth by

the pirating press by moving towards welfare state, and by begging their neighbour policies, so it was said.

To my fellow economists, who would tell me that we agree on all that, but ... I have these words. I will admit that the difference between realities and the niceties of free trade extends beyond written words, and supply and demand curves intersecting on a graph. Reality involves real people, deal with political processes, in many cases without logical rationale, and is concerned with the present. Despite the acknowledged fact that wars kill people, destroy wealth and economically non-supportive, wars will still be fought. But those words reveal that economists have a role, and do matter, and should not be taken as a rationalisation of the indifference, and irrelevance of intellectual and economicists. The charge that economists tend to "tilt the balance between the short run and the long run somewhat unduly in favour of the distant and uncertain future" is just "a providential counterpoise against the excessive predilection of the politicians with the short life and the merry one — while it lasts!" as Jacob Viner once said. The economists' role, in my view, should go beyond the contention of Nobel laureate in economics professor Friedman, that their role is not to influence events by convincing people to the virtue of their ideas, rather it is keeping alive and developing alternatives to existing arrangements, so they will be able to be picked up by those rare occasions when circumstances undermine the tyranny of status quo and make the need for change inevitable. The widely quoted words of Keynes where he said "... the ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong, are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed, the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist. Madmen in authority, who hear voices in the air, are distilling their frenzy from some academic scribbles of a few years back." surely warrants a role beyond professor Friedman's comments. In this regard, the words of U.S. senate candidate and economist Arthur Laffer where he said, that the pure academic life is not enough as a life of the professional time of an economist, perfectly fit in the need for a more active role on the part of intellectuals in influencing events. To this I might ask where did the economists in Jordan go? Tariff, regardless of labels, masks, make-ups, etc., in a tariff, and it does what it is sure to do: Distorts relative prices, propagates inefficiencies, fosters monopoly, misallocates resources, distributes and lowers income. Worse than that, it brings us also closer to the dark ages of autarky!

Dr. Zubi is a Jordanian scholar, who teaches business at the University of Southern California (USC) in Los Angeles. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

## Aim is the same

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein's meeting with PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat yesterday represents a major, and much needed step towards reasserting the joint Jordanian-Palestinian approach that has suffered from the negative developments of the past several weeks.

The Royal Court statement that was issued after the meeting, was clear on the need for an objective analysis of the present situation and for making sure that the effect of these negative developments is neutralised and left behind.

Doubtless to say that we are today at a sensitive stage that requires from all of us courage, vision and foresight for the future. The struggle for Palestinian rights has never been a walk in the park and as such it must not be hindered by oversights, mistakes and shortsighted reactions.

The PLO leadership, more than anyone else, should realise that the damage that has been inflicted on the Palestinian cause lately will not be repaired until and unless harder and more serious work is undertaken. The enemy could not and should not be underestimated, and the worst thing that could happen to us is to fall into Israeli traps and be subject to endless Israeli machinations.

The Jordanian-Palestinian relationship is a special one and therefore it has to be preserved and strengthened at all times and costs. But to do this, more than words and written agreements are needed. True brotherly relations have to prevail between us, and we have to be always clear about the objectives. Israel has truly feared our joint political struggle and moved in force to sabotage it. At no stage, should Israelis be given the tool to prepare their grounds against us and commit their acts of murder.

We hope that yesterday's meeting is the beginning of a new drive to clear the atmosphere not only between Jordan and the PLO but also in the Arab World generally. Jordan's aim has always been to close Arab ranks around a solid and solemn objective: that of attaining a comprehensive and honourable settlement to the Palestinian problem.

We need not remind ourselves that Jordan has been at the forefront of every genuine and sincere effort to restore Arab solidarity in the service of the Palestinian cause. The Kingdom has spared no effort and we remain ready and committed as ever to go to the ends of the earth to achieve for our Palestinian brothers and ourselves right and justice.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: Jordan's commitment

PRIME MINISTER Zaid Rifai in the cabinet meeting on Sunday reviewed with the ministers the outcome of Jordan's contacts with the governments of Iraq, Syria and Egypt.

Jordan's second round of talks with Syria has achieved important progress on the way of ending differences between the two countries and the visits of President Mubarak to Jordan and King Hussein to Baghdad were in line with the country's policy of building solidarity among Arab states.

Mr. Rifai said after the briefing that Jordan is committed to its national stands and seeks to achieve a total, just and durable peace in the region that would end the Arab-Israeli conflict and regain the rights of the Palestinian people.

Jordan, he said, will not back one step from this position and will continue to exert efforts for convening an international conference to help solve the issue.

The prime minister's statement was echoed by Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib who said that Jordan insists on an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue. He said that justice cannot be established unless the international community participated in the peace process.

### Al Dustour: Jordan's firm position

THE MINISTER of information made it clear in his statement Sunday that Jordan was firmly committed to its policies and the procedure for reestablishing peace in the Middle East. He told the Jordan News Agency Petra that reports about changes in Jordan's policies are completely baseless.

The minister was clearly replying to propaganda coming from American and Israeli sources which aimed to cast doubt on the Jordanian position. The minister said that Jordan refuses to hold direct talks with Israel and only accepts a comprehensive solution to be worked out by an international conference with the participation of all concerned parties. Jordan, he said, cannot accept unilateral peace treaties or partial solutions with Israel because they do not provide for a solution to the Palestine problem. In his statement, the minister reaffirmed Jordan's adherence to U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 which, he said, serve as a basis for a just solution.

### Sawt Al Shaab: Committed for peace

EVER SINCE Jordan announced its intention to find a just settlement to the Middle East question it has been taking practical steps for achieving that. Jordan's policies have not changed and will continue to seek a just settlement and an honourable solution.

Contrary to that, Israel has been providing proof that it rejects any peace bids. First it created tension in the region then it launched an attack on Tunis and now it is propagating rumours that Jordan has changed its policies and its stand with regard to the Middle East issue and to a peaceful settlement.

Israel is clearly trying to obstruct the peace process in every possible manner despite Jordan's repeated statements about its clear position. Jordan made its position clear in a joint communique that followed the talks in Riyadh and also in a statement by the information minister on Sunday.

Jordan, the minister said, is firmly committed to its position and refuse any partial agreement with Israel. Jordan, he said, will continue to seek the convening of an international conference to handle the Arab-Israeli conflict and will only accept a durable solution endorsed by the United Nations.

## Caught in a spiral of violence

The separatist guerrillas known as the Tamil Tigers continue their campaign for an independent homeland on the island of Sri Lanka. Endemic violence in the country has repeatedly threatened to turn into civil war, and the Tigers show no signs of giving up their cause. Alain Cass, recently in Trincomalee, went in search of them.

IF you want to catch a tiger — the Tamil, not the striped variety — then first secure a bicycle. That was the unofficial advice of the Sri Lankan army at the guard post on a stretch of beach road dotted with abandoned luxury hotels outside the strategic harbour of Trincomalee.

This is the new front line between Tamil separatist guerrillas, the so-called Tigers, in the northeast of the island and the predominantly Sinhalese government troops. They are fighting a frustrating shadow war against an enemy they rarely see. Half a dozen troops armed with automatic rifles and grenades stood guard behind a makeshift road block beyond which no Sinhalese dares venture for fear of his life.

"Your car will be hijacked by the terrorists, and your driver will most probably be killed because he is Sinhalese. The Tigers are two miles away. I suggest you take a bicycle," said the obliging Sri Lankan officer.

The army was more than usually nervous as six navy personnel and a civilian woman had been killed in a land-mine explosion 15 miles from the city a few days earlier. Local Sinhalese residents were already taking reprisals against what they claimed were Tamil sympathisers as the smoking and gutted ruins of two houses testified.

At the road block, two bicycles were produced by helpful residents for the Financial Times and the BBC. We set off across no-man's land, negotiating a bridge

which had been largely destroyed by the guerrillas recently, to reach the edge of an area of around 350 square miles which appears entirely in the hands of the Liberation Tigers fighting for "Eelam" or a separate state.

Trincomalee has a peculiar importance in this deep-water harbour which sits astride the sea lanes of the Indian Ocean. In its time it has been used by the West and coveted both by the Soviet Union and India. Sri Lanka intends to hold on to it at all costs.

Tamil separatists claim it as their own along with the Jaffna peninsula in the north even though the city has a mixed population of Tamils, Sinhalese and Moors.

Thousands — mostly Tamils — have fled the city, as Sinhalese mobs with the tacit and occasionally active support of the armed forces have hacked people to death, looted their shops and burnt their houses.

The city is caught in a dangerous spiral of violence in which Tamil attacks are followed by Sinhalese reprisals which in turn provoke yet more separatist incidents. Tension has been mounting since the disappearance in mid-August of 37 Sinhalese fishermen.

Tourists, with their desperately needed foreign currency, usually much in evidence at this time of year, have vanished. All but two of the dozens of hotels are shut, and Trincomalee is deserted, economically destitute, tense and sometimes hostile.

By contrast, the area controlled by the Tigers seems calm. A local unit commander of the Tigers, and another guerrilla, whom we reached on our bicycles, gave us a guided tour of the area on motorcycles, cradling hand grenades on their laps "for our security," according to commander Vijay.

Between 10,000 and 12,000 Tamil refugees have crossed into the area, the Tigers say, to fill four makeshift refugee camps. Food is scarce and local health officials claim the government is only supplying the camps with three days' rations for a week. "The refugees eat one meal a day and sometimes none. We have no medicines, and no beds to treat the sick," said a local doctor.

At the camps refugees told harrowing stories of intimidation. One woman claimed her sister had been shot while trying to leave her home which was under attack. She and other independent sources in Trincomalee claim that the army and police stood by in a recent incident as dozens of Tamil houses near the city were set ablaze by Sinhalese mobs.

Senior army officers deny that their men have indulged in widespread abuses, although they admit to some misbehaviour. For the time being the army does not seem to have the strength or the political will to take on the Tigers around Trincomalee. This may change if the peace talks currently taking place in the Indian capital of New Delhi break down irretrievably. However, for the time being, Tiger commander Vijay seems justified in claiming that "we can hold on to the area as long as we want" — Financial Times news feature.

## Human rights probes embarrass Pinochet and Chilean military

By Simon Alterman

SANTIAGO — Embarrassing revelations of military involvement in murder and torture during the last 12 years are adding to the political problems facing President Augusto Pinochet.

Diplomats and politicians agree that his political isolation was accentuated last August when many former allies joined opposition parties in signing a national accord for a transition to full democracy.

Now, they say, public confessions by members of the security services and some aggressive probing of human rights cases by the courts are threatening to undermine the surviving bastion of his support — the armed forces themselves.

Some of the cases date back to the bloody aftermath of the 1973 coup which brought Pinochet to power, others to the period around 1976 when hundreds of leftists "disappeared" and the remainder to more recent abuses.

While comparisons with the current junta trials across the border in Argentina are far-fetched, Pinochet's implicit claim that he alone can protect the armed forces from revenge and retribution looks increasingly hollow, diplomats say.

Pinochet, who turns 70 next month, made clear in a message on army day on September 19 that he is unhappy about these developments.

"Today, voices have arisen and with dangerous revanchist criteria they seek to submit members of this army to judgments... the army observes these criteria with concern," he said. Federico Willoughby, a right-wing politician and journalist who

served as the junta's first spokesman after the coup, told Reuters the armed forces remained unique in Latin America for their loyalty and cohesion. But he also struck a warning note.

"There is a mythology within the armed forces that in the past, politicians always used them for unpleasant tasks and then discarded them. So there is a resentment against politicians," he said.

"But in the last 12 years, we have seen the emergence of politician-soldiers who resort to professional soldiers to do the same jobs as the politicians used to do. That too could lead to resentment."

The detonator for the current explosion of interest in human rights cases was the investigation by judge Jose Canovas into the abduction and murder of three Communists last March.

Canovas implicated the paramilitary police intelligence service Dicomar in the crimes, triggering the downfall of police chief Cesar Mendoza and a shake-up in the force.

"Canovas was the person who interpreted a feeling which is more and more common in the judiciary. Judges are more demanding and the security services know they have to be more obedient to the courts," said Maximo Pacheco, vice-president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission.

That assertiveness from judges has shown itself with dramatic advances in a series of cases, among them the double kidnapping of the daughter of a prominent opposition politician and the "disappearance" of 10 members of the Communist Party in 1976.

The latest revelation by a former military governor of the northern city of Calama has led to a lawsuit for murder being filed against a retired army general sent to the north by Pinochet himself in the weeks after the coup.

General Sergio Avelano is accused of summarily executing 26 leftists in the desert outside the city. In response to the suit, brought by the widow of one of those executed, General Avelano has denied any wrongdoing and promised to cooperate with the courts.

Equally embarrassing for the military was a recent public confession by a former member of the security services.

Otto Trujillo, arrested for forging 5,000 peso notes, told the newspaper Prens Austral how he had worked with the air force intelligence service and a shadowy joint command from 1974 to 1976. His specialty was "psychological torture."

"Those are terrible tortures they would imitate the cry of a prisoner's baby and finally they would break him," he said.

His testimony — including a description of his imprisonment and torture by his own colleagues when they thought he might join a rival intelligence service — fits exactly with a confession last year by air force deserter Andres Valenzuela.

Both implicated an air force reservist, Roberto Fuentes, in a string of abductions and murders, and he was brought back from a course in South Africa to face a 15-hour interrogation by a judge who ordered his arrest.

Air force commander Fernando Matthei, who took office early in 1978,



## West Bank livestock farmers gradually recoup post-1967 losses

By Maher Abukhatir

**RAISING LIVESTOCK**, particularly sheep and goats, has always been an essential source of income for West Bank farmers. The Bedouin, for one, rely solely on income generated from raising sheep. Prior to 1967, livestock farms in the West Bank flourished and gradually developed to fill West and East Banks markets with dairy products. Pasture land was abundant and shepherds freely roamed with their herds in search of food and water. Livestock farms were also becoming more diversified, expanding to include raising cows — a new phenomenon in a farming society that had previously dealt only with sheep and goats.

This national wealth suffered serious setbacks after the 1967 Israeli occupation of the West Bank. The number of livestock — cows, sheep, goats and poultry — declined sharply after 1967. Only this year has the decline begun to taper off.

Between 1967-70, the number of cows declined 34 per cent and the stock of sheep and goats dropped by 43 per cent. From 1970 to 1979 the decline continued. Locally bred cows, which so far comprise the bulk of available cows, declined by 56 per cent. However, during the same period, the number of better quality milking cows (originally imported from Holland) increased slightly (10.5 per cent), but not enough to compensate for the drop in the number of locally bred cows.

The supply of sheep and goats combined went down 43 per cent between 1967-1970 and then another 10 per cent between 1970-1979. Sheep alone had dropped 28 per cent and goats 58 per cent by 1970.

Poultry suffered the worst decline. Until 1967, the West Bank was a major supplier of eggs and poultry to the East Bank. Between 1967-1970, egg-laying chickens declined more than 70 per cent and broiler chickens more than 50

per cent. By 1979, the number of chickens had recovered somewhat, but only to 40 per cent egg-layers and 50 per cent (broilers) of the quantity available before 1967.

From 1979 until the present, the level of livestock has increased slightly — except for poultry, which has continued to drop.

Despite the decreases in the livestock supply, Palestinian farmers have compensated by learning new sophisticated techniques of breeding and raising farm animals to make them more productive. While in the past farmers primarily raised locally bred cows and sheep, they are now investing in higher quality Dutch milking cows known as Dutch cows, as well as more productive sheep and goats.

The farmers focused on locally bred livestock mainly because these animals are harder and can easily cope with the local environment. The Dutch cows which were brought into the country many years ago, for example, needed time to adjust to Middle East conditions and required close attention and special food to stay alive and produce at maximum levels. By contrast, local cows and sheep manage fine on grass from pastures throughout the country and never need the balanced feed ration the imported cows and sheep do. It was therefore a lot cheaper and easier to raise local livestock in large quantities in order to fill the local demand for dairy products.

The sharp decline in livestock and poultry has been attributed to several factors, according to Abd Al Rahman Abu Arafah, an agricultural engineer, who specialises in animal productivity. The major factor is economic, followed very closely by Israeli confiscation of pasture land.

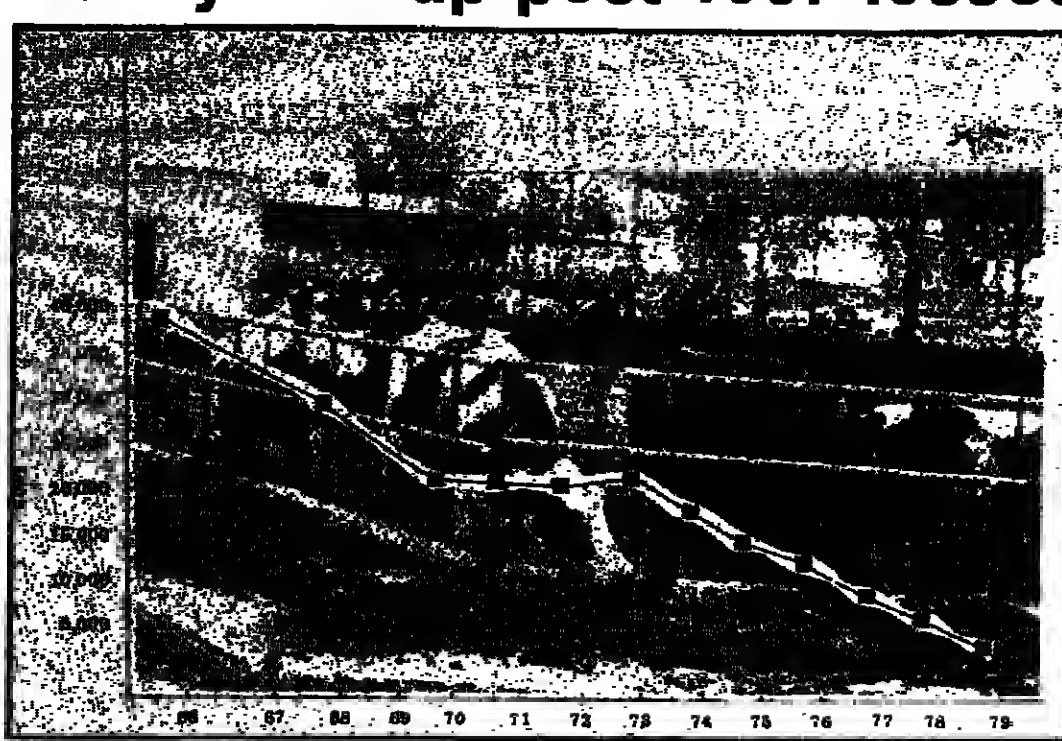
After 1967, the economic situation in the West Bank deteriorated and subsequently became totally dependent on the Israeli economy. As prices went up, farmers were also faced with new

competition from Israeli farmers. Israeli farmers are among the most advanced in the world and raising livestock, particularly cows, is one of their major sources of income. There are currently 400,000 milking cows in Israeli farms alone, as compared to a little over 5000 in the West Bank. West Bank markets were flooded with cheaply priced Israeli dairy products and meat when the Arab farms stopped functioning as a result of the war. Israeli farms were also subsidised by their government while the Arab farmers had to rely on themselves. It took the Arab farmers many years to recover, and they were never able to return to their pre-1967 levels of production.

To add to the Arab farmer's problems, the Israeli military government in the occupied territories confiscated hundreds of acres of pasture lands. So far, more than 80 per cent of pastures have been closed on the pretext of "security." The Bedouins, who make up more than 60 per cent of livestock farmers in the West Bank, suffered the most from the closures since they feed their sheep exclusively by grazing. Village farmers, on the other hand, started feeding their livestock on store-bought fodder instead of relying on hay or open pastures. The use of fodder also enabled farmers to provide balanced nutrition to the Dutch milking cows and increase their productivity.

But the Israelis did not stop at land confiscations to restrict the Arab farmer's business. For example, a special Israeli paramilitary force, known as the Green Patrol, regularly harasses and confiscates hundreds of sheep belonging to Naqab-area Bedouin on the pretext that the sheep were feeding in closed military areas or destroying the environment. The Green Patrol office only return sheep to their owners after the shepherd pays a large fine, approximately JD7 (\$17.50) per head.

Israeli health officials also re-



(Source: Animal Wealth in West Bank by Abdul Rahman Abu Arafah 1981)

cently confiscated all dairy products manufactured by two out of three West Bank dairy producers from Jerusalem shops and destroyed them on the pretext that the producers did not have licences to sell in Jerusalem and that their products did not meet health requirements. This was done despite the fact that both dairy plants, Jeneidi in Hebron and the Arab Development Society (ADS) in Jericho, are licensed to sell in the occupied territories including East Jerusalem and both have certificates to attest that they passed health inspection. Both plants employ health specialists who supervise the production and marketing of their dairy products.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin stated clearly last February that his government will not allow Palestinian industry in the occupied territories to compete with Israeli products. Rabin said this during a meeting with Israeli Knesset members from the Citizens' Rights Movement (CRM) who urged him to help alleviate some of the economic hardships in the West Bank and Gaza. After the meeting Shulamit Aloni from CRM told *The Jerusalem Post*: "There will be no development (in the territories) initiated by the Israeli government, and no permits will be given for expanding agriculture or industry (there), which may compete with the State of Israel."

"According to farm experts, the decline in the number of farm animals and the new techniques Palestinian farmers are using have come to complement each other. As the farmer watched his source of income dwindle, he was searching for ways to increase production to make up for the loss. As a result, demand for high productivity animals increased, mainly for mixed-breed strains of livestock."

Dr. Hatem Kamal, director of Veterinary Services in the West Bank, and his deputy director, Dr. Mohammed Hassounah explained that modern veterinary assistance for West Bank farmers emphasises quality, not quantity, of

livestock. "It does not matter how many cows you have on a farm," Dr. Kamal said. "What matters is their productivity." The emphasis on productivity led farmers to breed local livestock with higher quality cows from Holland and to rely on balanced rations of store-bought livestock fodder more than on grass or hay. Veterinary services, like giving animals regular check-ups and vaccinations to prevent outbreaks of disease have also become an important ingredient in improving productivity, according to the veterinarians.

But all efforts to increase productivity will come to naught unless farmers find an efficient way to market their products. There are only three dairy plants in the whole West Bank — Jeneidi, ADS and a third private plant in Jericho owned by a local veterinarian, Wahib Tarazi. The Jeneidi plant in Hebron opened only three years ago but started marketing this year. Yet Jeneidi is not much help for the Palestinian farmer, because it relies on Israeli milk to produce byproducts like white cheese, yoghurt and sour yoghurt (labaneh). So does Tarazi's dairy plant in Jericho. The ADS, also known as the Mousa Alami Project, has its own herd of cows from which it makes all its dairy products. Hundreds of Palestinian farmers, small and large-scale, are therefore left on their own to manually produce and market their products. This leaves them highly vulnerable to spoilage because they lack the transportation facilities to get their products out in time and protect them from the hot and dry environment.

In order to solve this serious problem and to organise West Bank farmers, efforts are underway to set up more farm cooperatives and to construct two modern dairy plants in concentrated farming areas. Abu Arafah, who is also in charge of West Bank cooperatives, said the cooperatives plan to open plants in the Jerusalem and Nablus areas. The purpose of these plants, he said, is to help farmers manufacture and sell their products

efficiently and to prevent contamination or spoilage. The plants are expected to become operative within a year, Abu Arafah said. Some farm experts, however, doubt that these plants will be feasible. One expert told *Al Fajr* that transporting the milk from farms scattered throughout the West Bank to a central location many kilometres away requires advanced machinery and lots of money. He said many refrigerated trucks are needed to transport the milk in due time before it spoils. If this problem of transportation is overcome, then manufacturing the milk byproducts will become very easy.

Abu Arafah said the uneven and scattered distribution of livestock farms has always been a problem for marketing dairy products in the West Bank. In addition to the fact that the Bedouins are always on the move, making it hard to track them down. To solve this problem, farmers have begun to set up cooperatives. Within the past two years, 20 animal cooperatives took form in the West Bank. Many have not yet reached maturity and may fold and others are going strong like the Agricultural Engineers Cooperative for highly productive sheep in Jericho, the Poultry Farms Cooperative in Ramallah and the two-year-old Nweimeb Cooperative for Honey-bees in the Jordan Valley. Altogether there are eight farm cooperatives for sheep, three for cows, one for bees, three for poultry and the rest a mixture of each. The cooperatives supply members with assistance to improve their farms and help them market their products. They also occasionally build model farms for members.

With the assistance of livestock experts and veterinarians, the farms have improved a great deal over the past three years and quality and productivity of their animals has been raised. If the cooperatives succeed, livestock farms in the West Bank may see better times. — Reprinted from *Al Fajr*, Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly

## Americans invited to drive a bargain

Most Americans pay at least \$5,000 for a new car. Now, Yugoslavia is launching a bargain-basement model in the U.S. at \$3,990 — and Americans are impressed. Terry Dodsworth reports.

**NEW YORK** — The Tavern on the Green, the up-market restaurant set amid the lush foliage of New York's Central Park, was host to a somewhat improbable event recently. During a ritual bout of capitalist American hoop-la, a host of sleekly-tailored, conservative-looking motor dealers came to pay homage to a Yugoslav car. It would have been impossible to detect that they were talking about a Communist product.

The car concerned is the Yugo, a small hatchback which has been on sale in Europe for several years. There is little that is remarkable about the car itself — it looks vaguely like a number of other vehicles of its kind. But no one has to search very far to see why so many dealers are queuing up for the franchise. The Yugo is to be sold at a truly remarkable base price of \$3,990, some 26 per cent below the recommended sticker price of anything else on the U.S. market.

It would be difficult to find a greater contrast of cultures than in the organisation which is bringing the Yugo to America. The car is produced, explained Mr. William Prior, president of Yugo America, by a company which has some of the lowest wages in the world.

"The workers own the company," he said, contrasting the wages of between 60 cents and \$1 per hour earned by workers at the Zastava plant in Yugoslavia with the \$23 paid in the U.S., the \$12 in Japan, and the \$2 in South Korea.

Mr. Prior and the Chairman of the American group, Mr. Malcolm Bricklin, are also owners, but in a strictly capitalist sense. They have teamed up once before as car importers, bringing the Japanese Subaru range to the U.S. 17 years ago, and turning it into a big money-spinner.

The Subaru experience made Mr. Bricklin a rich man, and gave him a glowing reputation with investors before he eventually sold out; there were questions at the Yugo launch on whether he intended to take the company public, no doubt because investors remembering how the Subaru share price had risen tenfold over the years.

His more recent ventures have been less successful, notably his efforts to manufacture a revolutionary sports car, which, like Mr. John De Lorean's venture in the same field, sported gull-wing doors. Asked whether he had learned any lessons from this failure, he rejoined smartly that the Yugo doesn't have gull wings.

These sorts of questions did not go down particularly well with the 90 or so dealers who have been recruited by Yugo America. Like car dealers everywhere, the Yugo representatives like nothing better than fiery optimism, and they are certainly receiving plenty of that from Messrs Bricklin and Prior.

Mr. Prior's aim with the Yugoslav product is to expand into the big gap which has opened up at the bottom of the U.S. market for a bargain-basement model. In the early days of the U.S. industry, he said, the Model T Ford supplied this need, and during the post-war epoch, the Volkswagen Beetle. But today there was nothing available to provide cheap, reliable transport.

The situation had been exacerbated, he added, by the voluntary import quota on Japanese cars. These restraints, he argued, forced importers of cheaper Japanese cars to push up-market to seek extra profit margins with higher-priced vehicles rather than to chase volume with lower-priced models.

The Yugo executives have put some fairly bold figures on the size of this gap, claiming that market research has indicated unsatisfied demand for up to 1.5 million cars of this kind a year. They see the vehicles selling to first-time buyers, people who want a cheap second or third car for commuting, and purchasers of second-hand vehicles, who are currently paying an average of over \$5,000 a car in the U.S.

While there is ample scope for argument about the size of this market sector, some motor industry analysts believe that the Yugo could be an important factor over the next few years. Ms. Wendy Beale, of brokers Smith Barney, for example, argues that Yugo's "provocative" pricing may have an impact in softening prices across a range of U.S. models, particularly since the market is expected to come under pressure from reduced demand.

It is also becoming increasingly apparent that Yugo America is not the only company to have reached the conclusion that there are opportunities for cheaply-priced cars.

Volkswagen of America has announced that it is intending to start importing a "low-cost entry-level" model within a year to 18 months, while Skoda of Czechoslovakia is looking at the U.S., and Hyundai of South Korea preparing for entry. General Motors, the largest U.S. producer, is intending to respond to the challenge by importing a Daewoo model from Korea.

Mr. Prior argues that Yugo's tactics must be aimed at using the company's time advantage to build up a commanding position before the other low-cost vehicles arrive. "Our objective is to build a brand so that by the time the competition gets here Yugo will be the generic small car," he says grandly.

Meanwhile, the U.S. company will be trying to construct a 277-strong national dealership network on dealer margins around 40 per cent lower than the average rate. — Financial Times news feature.



(Source: Animal Wealth in West Bank by Abdul Rahman Abu Arafah 1981)

## Novel Austrian irrigation system ready for Middle East tests

By Gamini Seneviratne  
OPECNA

**VIENNA (OPECNA)** — An irrigation technology which could revolutionise agriculture in regions where rainfall is sparse and surface water is scarce is now ready for its first major test in a hot dry climate.

The trial, planned to continue over several cropping seasons and extend over several hundred hectares, should ideally be in an agriculturally hostile area, says Austria's state-owned agro-industrial complex, Chemie-Linz, which is responsible for marketing the system worldwide.

No particular site has been nominated yet, but both proximity and generally good inter-governmental relations with Austria point to a Middle East country.

Minor tests, which have been useful only in that they have isolated fundamental flaws in the system as originally developed, have already been conducted in Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Egypt, Oman, and Turkey.

The system, trade-named Agronet, works in reverse process to one developed earlier, also by the inventor Hans Oppitz, which is now widely used in the building industry for drying wet walls.

In the irrigation system, an electric field is created by connecting up a negatively charged net, which is laid below the soil surface at crop-root level, with a positively charged electrode sunk into the groundwater.

The cathode and anode (negatively and positively charged electrodes, the former in this case being the net) are wired up to a device, which transforms and regulates the electric current.

When energised (the system can be powered by any supply source, including solar), ground water is pushed away by the anode and

"electro-osmotically" drawn up to the cathode-net at crop-root level. The voltages used, even when the groundwater is 30 metres down, are low and the energised net can be safely touched.

The net is made of one-millimetre-thick fibreglass (mesh-size, three-by-three centimetre and comes in 50 cm widths, the optimum for the system) and 200-300 metre lengths. It is laid out, sub-surface, in long rows, with "free" soil and net alternating in equal widths. This basic pattern can be rearranged to suit crop or soil conditions. Fruit trees require only a single line of net close to the trunks, to supplement their extensive roots.

The water, gradually drawn up to net level by electro-osmosis, stays there as long as the current is switched on and can be regulated so that only what is taken up by the plants is replaced.

It does work. But so far only in small plots and greenhouses — in Austria, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Italy and West Germany — mostly in places where the water table is only a few metres down. Its principal attraction in such conditions, particularly for greenhouse gardeners, is that the soil above the net stays dry and, thereby, aids soil ventilation and inhibits both weeds and fungal growths on the crops.

These are important advantages it can claim over surface irrigation systems, including those which pump up ground water, in all conditions. But specially for hot dry regions, Agronet has two other critically important advantages — it conserves water, and the water it delivers is naturally desalinated to a very significant degree.

Water scarcity is not a worldwide problem, so far, but it is already acute in many regions. Limited or erratic supply severely curtails agriculture and even und-

ermines national sovereignty by making food security impossible. High yielding varieties (HYV), particularly of grains, do not thrive, and use of chemical fertilisers can actually damage crops, without adequate and regular water supplies. This means irrigation.

Surface irrigation systems, including those using pumped-up groundwater, all have a high rate of wastage (often above 50 per cent in developing regions) due to evaporation, run-off and seepage.

Agronet's loss rate is practically nil. Irrigation management is vital for reasons other than water conservation itself — bad irrigation causes waterlogging and promotes the ultimate agricultural disaster of soil salinisation. Nearly all irrigation systems, particularly those which pump up ground water, have these dangers practically built-in.

Vast tracts of the once-fertile flood plains of the Tigris and the

Euphrates — commonly called the cradle of civilisation because that is where irrigation enabled nomadic humanity to settle 6,000 years ago — are encrusted with salts. Modern irrigation managers have less excuse, of course, but their task is extremely difficult. Even with access to sophisticated equipment and know-how, an estimated quarter of North America's croplands are affected by waterlogging, which can lead to salinisation.

Salinisation, which can make the soil completely uncultivable, is most often caused either by accumulation of salts from successive over-irrigation or by excessive irrigation water lifting the water table, which, in turn, lifts sub-soil salts to the surface. All water has various salts dissolved in it, varying in density from rain water with roughly 10 parts per million (PPM) to sea water with about 35,000 PPM.

With Agronet, a sub-soil water energising system, only 10-20 per cent of the groundwater salts would reach the crop roots. Chemie-Linz, which is responsible for marketing the system worldwide, estimates. This is because negatively charged salts (principally chloride and sulphate) would be attracted to the anode, while much of the positively charged ones (mainly magnesium, potassium and sodium) would be filtered out in the negatively charged soil layers before reaching the net.

These advantages have yet to be realised, however, because trials in tropical and sub-tropical sites — in Saudi Arabia, Ecuador, Australia, Egypt, Oman, Peru and Turkey — some of them still going on, revealed two fundamental weaknesses.

The first threatened to make the system completely uneconomical. In the inventor's design, Agr-

onet's positive electrode was encased in graphite. This is a desirable material because it releases only carbonicium, which can be safely taken up and expelled by plants. In moist soils, the graphite anode was effective when lying close to the water table, where it promised to function for years.

In hot dry climates, however, the trials showed that it must lie in the ground water. But when so immersed, the graphite disintegrated within months. In Oman's high-salinity ground water, the graphite's lifespan was cut to 45 days.

Now Chemie-Linz says it has solved the anode problem, essentially by substituting one with an iron-silicon casing for the graphite.

The "new" anode (which in fact has been used for decades to protect sub-surface metals, such as oil and gas pipelines) is more expensive than the graphite but still

economical. But, more seriously for Agronet, it releases silicon and iron particles at rates varying with the power passed through. At 30 amperes per hectare per year, 4,500 grams would enter the soil, 30 per cent of it iron.

All crops need some iron and most can live with quite high intakes, particularly in alkaline soils. In neutral soils, 5,000 to 8,000 grams per hectare yearly would be tolerable. But the extra iron from the anode could be too much for crops in acidic or high-iron soils.

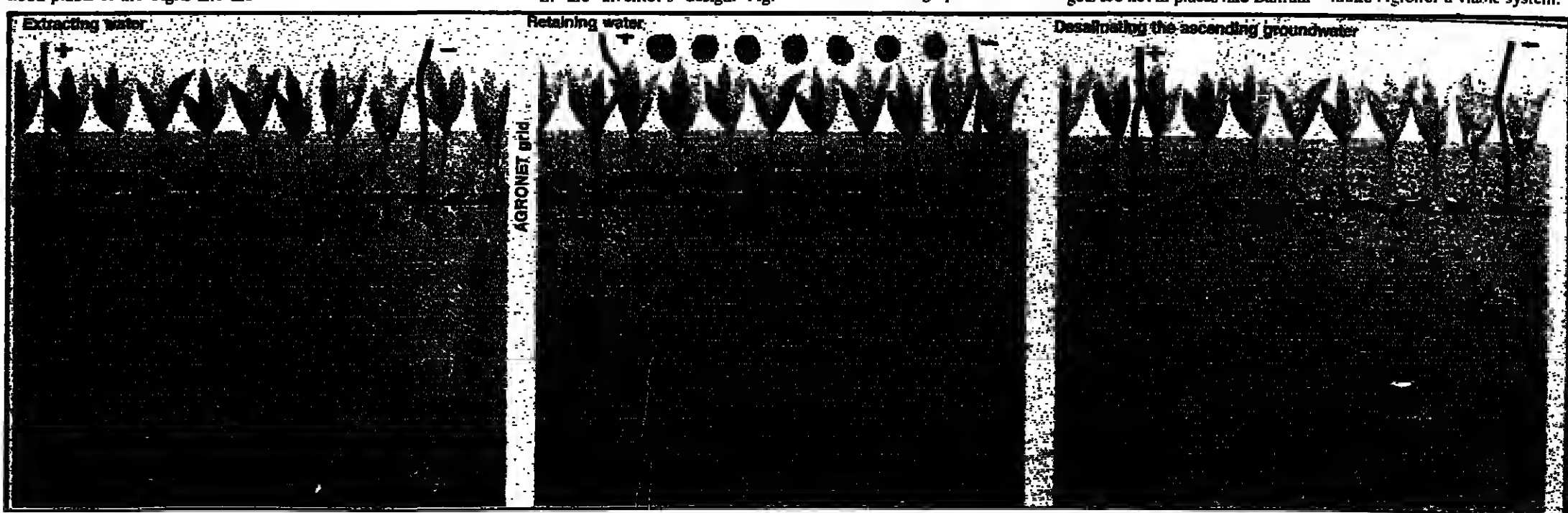
The second fundamental problem was that in hot dry shadowless fields — when the system worked perfectly and monitoring dials showed the required water at the net — the crops died. With the evaporation to cool it, the water held at net level heats up and literally boils tender roots.

As Chemie-Linz engineer Horst Windholz says: "It simply gets too hot in places like Bahrain

and Oman. At 30 cm. below ground, the water temperature rises to more than 35 degrees Celsius. In such areas, either the net must be placed much deeper down, which may make it available for fewer crops, or artificial shadow must be provided, at least, till the young plants provide adequate ground cover for themselves."

Chemie-Linz is now convinced that to resolve such problems — and to show beyond doubt that the Agronet system works in extreme climatic conditions — at least one major trial must be conducted. It must be carried out in an extensive area and through several cropping seasons, rather than for shorter periods in numerous small pockets, usually unattended by the company's experts, as has been the policy so far.

Meanwhile, the company says it has no doubt that its conservation, and salinity control features alone make Agronet a viable system.





# Royals capture World Series with 11-0 rout

**KANSAS CITY (R)** — The Kansas City Royals have become the first major league baseball team to lose the first two games of the World Series at home and come back to win the championship.

They did it Sunday night with a 11-0 drubbing of the St. Louis Cardinals in the final game of the 1985 World Series.

In the course of losing the final game of the series, the Cardinals saw their manager and a player ejected, tied a record for the most pitchers used during one inning and then their star pitcher punched an electric fan in anger after being removed from the game.

The debacle capped a dismal series performance by the National League champions, who batted only .185 as a team, the lowest ever in a seven-game series. They also set a record for the fewest hits in a seven-game series with 40, beating the previous record of 42. "It would take me two or three weeks to tell you about this sea-

son," said Royals manager Dick Howser. "To put it mildly, we never did anything easy, from the regular season to the playoffs to the World Series. Our players were always confident. You could just see it in their eyes that they thought they could win."

Bret Saberhagen, the 21-year-old pitching ace who won two World Series games including Sunday night's finale, was named the most valuable player in the series.

Kansas City pounded seven St. Louis Cardinal pitchers for 14 hits as Darryl Motley had three runs batted-in and Steve Balboni and Lonnie Smith two apiece. Saberhagen pitched a complete game, allowing five hits and no runs. Kansas City were carrying a 5-0

lead when they blew the game apart in the bottom of the fifth as 11 men batted and six scored.

St. Louis' Joaquin Andujar caused the ejection of manager Whitey Herzog when he protested a called third ball on Jim Sundberg.

When home plate umpire Don Denkinger called ball four on Sundberg, Andujar rushed the plate and bumped the umpire. He was then ejected and had to be forcibly restrained by his teammates.

Adding to the Cardinals' woes, pitcher John Tudor angrily struck an electric fan in the clubhouse and was taken to a local hospital to receive stitches in his left index finger.

A subdued Herzog said the pitcher was frustrated over his performance but did no serious damage to his hand. He admitted that his team didn't play well.

"Nobody expected us to go very far this season. Well, we got to the seventh game," Herzog said.



**IT'S ONLY A GAME, GUYS:** Challenger Garri Kasparov (left) shakes hands with World Chess champion Anatoly Karpov before a match in their championship series. Their 20th game in the 24-game series ended in a draw after the 85th moves on Sunday. Kasparov leads in the series by a score of

11-9 and is now strongly favoured to become the game's youngest world champion. The two players do not get along, and handshakes like this one have become more and more perfunctory as the series progressed (L. Utida/TASS photo)

## Mexico racing time to stage World Cup

By Phil Davison  
Reuters

**MEXICO CITY** — Mexico, slowed by acts of God and the lending rates of international bankers, faces an uphill struggle to organise next year's World Cup soccer finals.

But the signs are that the Mexicans will scrape through, albeit after a cliff-hanger that looks like going into the final minutes of extra time.

Everything was proceeding according to plan, at least as far as anything can be planned in this land of "manana" (tomorrow), until one of history's strongest earthquakes shook the capital at 7.19 a.m. last September 19.

Thanks to God, as the World Cup organisers put it, none of Mexico's soccer stadia, including the famed Olympic and Aztec grounds, was damaged. Nor were the big hotels where players and FIFA (International Football Federation) officials are to stay.

The hotels earmarked for the world's soccer press were not so lucky. One of those listed by the Mexican organisers as a "press hotel," the Regis, collapsed in the quake, killing scores of people. At least two others, on or near the central Reforma Boulevard, tilted badly and are uninhabitable.

Many world media organisations are seriously concerned by the effects of the quake.

International television networks, in particular, are not yet satisfied that communications will be restored in time for the mass-audience soccer spectacle, due to start on May 31.

Individual TV stations around the world have sent representatives since the quake and groupings such as the European Broadcasting Union (EBU) plan to bring teams here in the next few days to see whether all is, or will be, well.

Mexico City's main telecommunications tower, in a quake-hit area, was undamaged although a small, neighbouring administration building caved in.

An international broadcasting centre, being built in the southern San Angel region to be the hub of the international TV coverage, was not touched.

But what worries many international media organisations is that Mexico's telephone system, crucial to TV, radio and print coverage, was devastated in the quake. Shaky at the best of times, Mexico's international phone lines were cut for two weeks after the tremor and even now are few and far between.

The two foreign telephone exchanges, close to each other on San Juan and Victoria streets in the heart of the old city, both collapsed in the three-minute quake.

Swedish telephone engineers from the Ericsson Company are working to restore the switches. 95 per cent of which were installed by Ericsson, while engineers from the Mexican Telephone Company (TELEMEX) are trying to reconnect lines.

"We aim to bring the telephone service back to the pre-earthquake level by December,"

Ericsson's local general manager Raimo Lindgren told Reuters. "We have a joint programme with TELEMEX to have the communications up to World Cup level by March or April. It is really up to TELEMEX but we are confident they can make it."

But what could yet pose a greater threat to "Mexico 86" are the physical and political aftermath of the tremor, in which at least 7,000 people died.

As well as the 400 buildings that collapsed in the city centre, several thousand partially crumbled, while others tilt precariously.

Many roads in the city centre are still blocked off as rubble clearing continues but this is certain to be completed by next summer.

Despite Mexico's massive debt burden — at present it owes nearly \$100 billion to foreign banks and world finance bodies — cash itself is not likely to be a problem. The key to the financing of the World Cup is the nation's biggest TV network, the private Televisa, the driving force behind the "Mexico 86" consortium which is handling TV coverage.

But the 30,000 left homeless by the quake, excluding the diehard soccer fans who could be seen earlier this month watching World Cup qualifying matches on portable TVs in their tents, have stepped up protests in the last few days and could be at least an embarrassment to the government if they have not been given housing by the time the World Cup starts.

Many Mexicans are still traumatised by the quake and already two schools of thought are developing — those who feel the World Cup will help ease the painful memory and those who would prefer to see the money spent on housing.

Tens of thousands of Mexicans marched through the capital last Wednesday calling for a moratorium on foreign debt repayment, and promised to step up such protests.

These protests and the plight of the tent people, if it continues, are bound to attract the hundreds of TV cameras and journalists here for the soccer extravaganza.

Although many bodies have not yet been recovered, the health authorities insist there is still no danger of epidemic in the city, although constant radio broadcasts remind citizens to boil tap water for at least 15 minutes before drinking it.

Despite the post-earthquake problems, the overriding feeling here is that the show will go on. It is felt FIFA will give Mexico the final seal of approval at a meeting here on December 13 and that the draw will be two days later, as planned.

Ironically, FIFA president Joao Havelange of Brazil, one of the main backers of Mexico for the World Cup, cast doubt on its taking place here during his recent visit to Mexico City.

Asked if it would go ahead here, despite post-quake problems, Havelange said it was not his decision and that FIFA's executive committee would make the final announcement in December.

## Evert-Lloyd regains No. 1 spot

**BRIGHTON, England (AP)** — Chris Evert Lloyd regained the No. 1 spot in women's tennis from Martina Navratilova on Sunday by winning the \$175,000 Pretty Polly indoor championships on the English south coast.

Without ever playing at her best, Lloyd picked up the \$32,000 first prize with a 7-5, 6-3 victory over Manuela Maleeva, stretching to 7-1 her record against the 18-year-old Bulgarian.

Lloyd, who also won this Virginia Slims event in 1980 and 1983, took an hour and 13 minutes to wear down her opponent, the world's 10th-ranked player. "She has a game much like mine and I don't relish playing her," said Lloyd after winning her 141st singles title in a career stretching back 14 years.

"I prefer players who make a lot of winners but the same number of errors. Regaining number one does not mean that much, I'm just

pleased to have won the tournament."

Lloyd, who almost went out of the championships in the quarterfinals against the talented Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, did just enough to edge Maleeva in two closely-fought sets.

The American led 4-2 and 5-3 in the opening set but played an atrocious tenth game.

But in the style of a true champion, she immediately broke back for 6-5 in the next game and served out the set.

The tenacious Maleeva, sensing she could still win her first major tournament of the year, opened up a 3-1 lead in the second set as Lloyd's anticipation faltered.

The turning point came in the next game, the longest of the match, when the Bulgarian had a point for 4-1 but could not capitalise on her advantage and instead let Lloyd in for a break of serve.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Real Madrid stays unbeaten with 2-2 draw

**MADRID (R)** — Argentine Jorge Valdano scored twice as unbeaten Real Madrid staged a dramatic revival to draw 2-2 at Seville and stay top of the Spanish first division Sunday. The UEFA Cup holders turned the game on its head in the last 15 minutes after Uruguayan Amaro Nadal and Juan Estrella put Seville 2-0 up early in the second half. Valdano hit the first goal in the 74th minute after a long pass from defender Antonio Maceda and pounced to slam home the equaliser after a similar move just one minute from time.

### S. Korea preparing special police for 1988

**SEOUL, South Korea (AP)** — Police on Monday inaugurated a special corps to guard sports facilities, athletes and officials participating in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul, a police announcement said. Officials said the special police corps, comprised of 1,865 officers, would carry out guard duties after undergoing special training on such things as anti-terrorism operations.

### Leader drops out of Himalayan Rally

**RANIKHET, India (AP)** — Ross Dunkerton of Australia and defending champion Jayant Shah of Kenya duelled for the lead of the Himalayan Rally on Monday after front-runner Rajiv Khanna dropped out with engine trouble. Khanna, an Indian racing for a Kenyan team, had a 188-point lead when his Opel Manta broke down just outside Ranikhet during the third leg of the 3,200-kilometre race through the foothills of the world's tallest mountain range. Khanna had led from the start of the race last Thursday and appeared en route to victory.

## Pizzolato, Waitz turn in repeat performances in New York race

**NEW YORK (R)** — Orlando Pizzolato of Italy proved that his stunning victory in last year's New York Marathon was no fluke when he outkicked favoured Ahmed Saleh in a dramatic sea-saw battle Sunday to win the event again.

Overtaking Saleh with less than two miles to go, Pizzolato, 27, went on to win by 55 seconds as Saleh faltered on an unseasonably warm day.

If Pizzolato's repeat triumph was a surprise, the outcome of the women's race was not as Norway's 32-year-old Greta Waitz finished first for the fourth straight year and seventh time in the last eight years.

Crossing the finish line one minute and 14 seconds before Australia's 25-year-old Lisa Martin, Waitz duplicated Clarence Demar's feat of winning a major marathon seven times. Demar won the Boston Marathon seven times between 1911 and 1930.

But Waitz's record-tying performance was overshadowed by Pizzolato's late surge over hilly terrain in Central Park as he overtook Saleh, holder of the fourth-fastest marathon time ever, after the African had led from midway through the race until less than two miles from the finish line.

Some 18,000 runners took part in the race. "This is more exciting for me than last year," said Pizzolato, who was timed in two hours, 11 minutes and 34 seconds. "Last year I was an unknown, this year was different. To win it two years now, I believe I'm a top runner."

Waitz, timed in two hours, 28 minutes and 34 seconds, said: "In the first part of the race we ran quite fast because of a slight tail wind... I was on a personal record pace for 13 to 14 miles but then I had to pay the price for that heat."

Pizzolato's winning time was far below the world record of 2:07.12, set last April by Carlos Lopes of Portugal.

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The Water Authority announces to all prequalified contractors for the execution of the above stated tenders that the deadline for submitting bids shall be extended to 12 noon Saturday Nov. 16, 1985.

Eng. M.S. Khan  
President  
Water Authority

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## TIME

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مكتبة الامم



## Shell to take 50,000 bpd of Iraqi oil from Yanbu

NICOSIA (AP) — Iraq has signed a contract with the British-based Shell International Trading Company (SITCO) for the sale of 50,000 barrels a day of Basra light crude oil, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported on Monday.

The oil journal, which is published here, said that the crude oil will be delivered via a trans-Turkey pipeline and by tanker truck through Jordan.

Late last month, a pipeline linking Iraqi oilfield to the Saudi port was opened, greatly enhancing Iraq's export capability. Iraq's Gulf ports were shut down shortly after the start of the Iran-Iraq war more than five years ago, and Iraq has been limited to exporting oil via a trans-Turkey pipeline and by tanker truck through Jordan.

MEES said that SITCO, a part of the Royal Dutch Shell group, "apparently plans to use the Iraqi crude to service markets in the Far East."

The price, MEES said, is based on the spot price of "a basket" of Gulf oils during the 21 days prior to loading minus about 50 U.S. cents per barrel. The oil prices used as the peg, it said, are Arabian light crude oil and oil from Dubai and Oman.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.4225/35	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3657/62	Canadian dollars
	2.6450/60	West German marks
	2.9838/48	Dutch guilders
	2.1668/78	Swiss francs
	53.57/62	Belgian francs
	8.0600/50	French francs
	1784/1785	Italian lire
	213.50/60	Japanese yen
	7.9345/95	Swedish crowns
	7.9225/75	Norwegian crowns
	9.5900/50	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	326.40/326.90	U.S. dollars

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

**FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1985**

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** There will be much deception in relationship with others today and tonight, so examine the motives of those with whom you have contact as well as your own motivations.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Make sure you understand what others expect of you in business dealings and be sure of yourself when signing any papers.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** You must use care in the handling of practical and material affairs that are important today or you could lose a bundle.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Plan carefully what should be done about some pressing obligations or they could prove even more expensive in the long run.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21)** Don't rely on friends to help you to gain some personal aims today, but go after them yourself, and get good results.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21)** A day to be very careful in the business world and do nothing that could spoil your chances in life or your reputation.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Don't follow the advice of a newcomer who wants you to make some radical changes or you can later regret it.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** You have doubts about some responsibility so study it well and be sure it is correct before you handle it.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** You may find it difficult to get your points across to a stubborn partner, but it is worth the effort.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Do not make an issue of the fact that you feel you are not getting enough money for the work you do.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Don't toss away work you have done to pursue something new, or you may lose benefits already accrued.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Don't take a family tie to task and consider your own limitations. Not a good day or evening to invite guests into your home.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** A day when you find it difficult to say the right words in communicating with others, so rest up for a while.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY** ... he or she will have to make a real effort to communicate well with others since the mind is full of own ideas and prejudices and will also need spiritual teachings to counterbalance the extremely practical traits here. Let the diet be right early.

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## Egypt introduces belt-tightening rules

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has ordered belt-tightening measures, ranging from cuts in the size of overseas diplomatic mission to banning free sweets for government employees, to curb its budget deficit and reassure foreign creditors.

The brunt of the measures falls on civil servants, who have also been told to hold fewer parties and stop using public cash for congratulatory advertisements in newspapers.

Prime Minister Ali Lutfi, an economist appointed last month by President Hosni Mubarak with a mandate to shake-up the economy, told the magazine Al-Musawwar this week: "We are facing difficult times and we need every dollar we can get."

Banking sources said the measures would probably not bite too deeply into the budget deficit — \$5.8 billion this year — but they were a signal to creditors that the government was making a serious attempt at good housekeeping.

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) team is due in Cairo next month for talks on Egypt's request for a \$1.5 billion standby credit to tackle balance of payments problems.

Egypt's foreign debt is estimated at about \$30 billion. The IMF and the United States, which gives Egypt more than \$2 billion a year in economic and military aid, have urged Cairo to devise urgent economic reforms.

The banking sources said the government hoped to cut budget outlays by the equivalent of about \$1.2 billion in the year starting next July. This current budget sees expenditure of \$24 billion against \$18.2 billion in revenues.

The economy has been hit by a drop in remittances from Egyptians working abroad, especially in the Gulf, a high birth rate, high domestic consumption, low productivity and generous government subsidies on food and basic goods.

Mr. Lutfi, also charged with improving the lot of Egypt's 48 million people, Sunday banned the traditional distribution of sweets to government employees on next month's birthday of Prophet Mohammad.

Earlier, the government announced plans to reduce staff in diplomatic missions abroad and curb travel by officials. Civil servants were told to cut down on parties and stop using public money for congratulatory advertisements.

Mr. Lutfi told Al-Musawwar that Egyptians would be allowed only one government-sponsored pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

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## UAE announces \$4.5 billion budget including \$990m deficit

ABU DHABI (Agencies) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) on Monday announced a 16.6 billion dirham (\$4.5 billion) budget for fiscal 1985, revealing a deficit of 3.636 billion dirhams (\$990 million).

The oil-rich Arab state, which boasts the world's highest per capita income — \$22,870 — tightened its overall expenditures by about 12 per cent.

The budget figures were announced by the UAE's Federal Council of Ministers, and distributed by the official Emirates News Agency (WAM).

Revenues, almost entirely from crude oil sales, were put at 12.9 billion dirhams (\$3.5 billion). The budget was 10 months overdue, and no explanation was given in the official agency's report for the delay.

Expenditures under the 1984 budget amounted to 17.2 billion dirhams (\$4.6 billion), against revenues of 15.6 billion dirhams (\$4.2 billion) — a deficit of 1.6 billion dirhams (\$434 million).

It was the fourth budget deficit in as many years, the highest having been 3.9 billion dirhams (\$1.05 billion) in 1982. The UAE is a member of the

13-nation Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Like other OPEC members, the UAE has been suffering from low income from oil sales in a sluggish oil market.

Because of a glut in world markets, the UAE has a daily production quota of 950,000 barrels of crude oil, down from a peak of 1.6 million barrels a day in 1977 and 1.3 million barrels in 1980.

The government over the past four years has been pursuing an austerity policy. Last year it froze a number of projects as a means of offsetting the budget deficit.

The budget covers all seven emirates — Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaimah, Umm Al Quwain, Ajman and Fujairah — that make up the 14-year-old federation.

Abu Dhabi, the richest of the seven, is the capital of the federation. Abu Dhabi accounts for about 90 per cent of the federal

budget, with the rest coming from Dubai and other emirates. Meanwhile, a UAE central bank report released Monday urged the maintenance of a conservative government spending policy in the face of falling oil revenue and a persistent federal budget deficit.

The bank's 1984 economic bulletin said the budget deficit last year reached 2.8 billion dirhams (\$763 million), well below the projected 4.5 billion dirhams (\$1.2 billion) but above 1983's 2.5 billion dirhams (\$680 million).

There is no doubt that the pursuit of a conservative financial policy has become an absolute necessity in view of the likelihood of negative effects (of lower oil revenue) now and in the future on the state budget, it said.

Oil revenues last year fell 9.4 per cent to 24 billion dirhams (\$6.5 billion) over 1983, the bank said. Federal revenue fell 10.4 per cent to 12.4 billion dirhams (\$3.4 billion) while expenditure fell 6.8 per cent to 15.2 billion dirhams (\$4.1 billion), both substantially short of target.

Development projects suffered the most, with all ministries but health spending far less than in 1983.

Revenue and expenditure by the seven individual emirates — which have their own budgets — also fell, but so did their consolidated budget deficit, the bank said.

A bright spot in the economy last year was marked improvement in the current account surplus despite stagnating oil exports.

Some areas of foreign trade, the report said, "showed significant positive developments despite conditions of recession prevailing in many sectors of the local economy."

Exports were up 4.4 per cent last year to 59 billion dirhams (\$16 billion) over 1983. Imports fell 11.2 per cent to 27 billion dirhams (\$7.4 billion), which hampers trade to the winding down of major construction projects and the scarcity of new ones.

The UAE's expatriate population — a majority of its 1.2 million people — has also been declining, reducing consumer demand.

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## Kuwait restricts Gulf Air flights from Bahrain

BAHRAIN (R) — Kuwaiti aviation authorities have told Gulf Air, the regional carrier, to stop its afternoon flights between Bahrain and Kuwait effective Sunday, aviation sources said.

The move cuts Gulf Air's weekly flights from Bahrain to Kuwait to six from 13.

No reason was given for the move, but the sources said they believed it was prompted by concern of Kuwait's national carrier, Kuwait Airways, over Gulf Air attempts to pick up transit passengers to the Far East from Kuwait.

The sources said the order was a heavy blow to Gulf Air, already hurt by similar action by Dubai, which last month cancelled landing rights for transit flights to Far East destinations served by its new airline, Emirates.

Gulf Air is jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar and the emirate of Abu Dhabi.

The project in the North African Arab state comprises the construction and equipment of the principal dam, a diversion dam, a canal and a tunnel, according to the announcement.

It aims at regulating the water of the Oued Mejerda River to obtain additional quantities of drinking water to supply the area of Souk Ahras in the province of Guelma, providing water for local industries, and irrigating farms in the air, the announcement added.

The announcement from the Saudi Arabian fund said the Algerian government will complete the project by August 1987.

SFD extends soft-term loans for 20 years, including a five-year grace period, the announcement said.

LONDON (R) — The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) Monday urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to reflate the economy to reduce unemployment.

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## India plans major oil, gas projects

KUWAIT (R) — India plans further major crude oil and gas projects to sustain an ambitious drive to develop its own energy, an Indian Oil official said here Sunday.

India's Petroleum Secretary G. V. Ramakrishna, said 35 per cent of the country's budget was devoted to energy development, second only to outlays earmarked for agriculture.

He said crude output had almost tripled over the past five years to 30 million tonnes last year, and India now was able to meet 69 per cent of its petroleum needs.

Production would rise one-third again, "to probably around 40 million tonnes," over the next five years, the visiting official told Reuters.

He also said a contract, worth around \$1.2 billion, was likely to be awarded this year for a 1,700 kilometre interstate gas pipeline to feed fertiliser plants.

"The contract is likely to be awarded towards the end of December," he said, adding that the pipeline would take about three-and-a-half years to build, and was scheduled to be finished in 1989.

Mr. Ramakrishna said the pipeline, starting in Gujarat state, would run from the west coast port of Hazira, northwest of Bombay, to Shah Jahn Pur in Uttar Pradesh state.

He said it would supply feedstock through spurs, or offshoot pipelines, to fertiliser projects in Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh states.

The official said India had estimated gas reserves, in oil-equivalent terms, of 480 million tonnes, while proven crude oil reserves totalled some 500 million tonnes.

He said the government planned to invite bids from foreign drilling firms in a new round of offshore oil exploration concessions, but declined to give details.

"We are still working on this," he stated.

He conceded, however, that previous offshore awards had failed to attract enough interest from foreign firms. "A few companies have come in the past, and explored ... but there are none now," he said.

Mr. Ramakrishna was in Kuwait at the head of an official delegation for talks with officials of the Kuwait-based Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

and that at least two more increases were likely before the year is out.

This "savage price increase imposes a burden on our cost structure and fares will have to rise," Mr. Marshall said.

The IATA annual report noted that airlines will need to buy at least 4,000 aircraft by 1993, about 1,800 of



# McFarlane: Moscow needs to convince U.S. public its seriousness about peace

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — President Reagan hopes for a long-term peaceful relationship with the Soviet Union, but Moscow must convince the American public that it is serious about peace, Reagan's National Security adviser has said.

"The Soviet Union should acknowledge that whether it happens or not will be determined by the American people," the adviser, Mr. Robert McFarlane, said in a television interview.

He said Mr. Reagan, who will meet Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Geneva next month, believed the two countries had an historic opportunity to chart a new long-term course that was peaceful and stable.

However, he said this would depend on the response from the Congress and the American people, who he said were concerned about Soviet behaviour.

"Americans believe that no country ought to use power to expand beyond its borders, that every country ought to have a real interest in lowering the level of nuclear arms, that every country ought to adhere to basic norms of human rights toward their own people," Mr. McFarlane said.

The Soviet proposal for a 50 per cent reduction in nuclear weapons appears to have had little effect on public opinion in the United States, where polls show continued deep distrust of Moscow.

Mr. McFarlane said the response of the Congress and the American people to Soviet proposals "will turn on things like Afghanistan, human rights."

In a separate television interview, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters said Washington wanted to broaden the discussions at the Nov. 19-20 superpower summit beyond arms control.

"We are trying to bring into focus the fact there are other things to discuss, like Afghanistan," Gen. Walters said. He said Moscow wanted to discuss only arms control.

"We want to discuss other aspects of the question that are equ-

ally as important and perhaps lead to that arms race," he said.

## WCC urges test ban

In Geneva the World Council of Churches (WCC), which groups some 400 million Christians, called Monday for the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to a full nuclear test ban at their coming November summit.

"To instil confidence in millions who are yearning for a credible gesture for peace, an agreement between your countries in principle on a comprehensive test ban treaty is essential," a letter from WCC General Secretary Emilio Castro said.

The letter was sent to President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. It will be the first superpower summit since 1979.

Mr. Castro also called for a ban on weapons in space, such as the American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), or "Star Wars" project.

"So we earnestly hope that the discussions at the summit will lead to a ban on weapons in the new theatre of outer space," Mr. Castro said.

The WCC groups Anglican, Protestant, Orthodox and other non-Roman Catholic Christians in more than 100 countries.

The Soviet Union declared a unilateral, five-month ban on atomic test blasts from Aug. 7 this year and called on the Americans to follow suit. The U.S. rejected the call.

The U.S., the Soviet Union and Britain signed a limited nuclear test ban treaty in 1963, stopping atomic testing in the atmosphere, and declared their intention of working for a full test ban treaty.

Lugar praises Soviet offer  
Meanwhile Senator Richard

# 8 die in S. Africa during weekend

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Two burned bodies found following overnight protests in Cape province brought to eight the death toll from weekend unrest in three of South Africa's four provinces.

Police said the burned body of a coloured (mixed race) man was found in the western Cape while the charred body of a black was discovered in the black township of KwaZakhele near Port Elizabeth in the east.

They reported incidents of arson, petrol-bombing and stone-throwing.

Almost 790 people have died in 20 months of protests.

The Independent Institute of Race Relations said Sunday the unrest could die down if police were disciplined and the government tackled fundamental political grievances.

Amid growing alarm in Pretoria at foreign reaction to the protests, the Sunday newspaper Rapport said tough measures would be taken soon against foreign media.

In its main news story, quoting a high-level source, it said hostile media were the biggest stumbling block in the police struggle against the African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla group, which is trying to end white rule by force.

Foreign correspondents based in South Africa have sent vivid reports on the unrest, prompting an international outcry and fueling demands for sanctions against Pretoria.

Police on Friday barred all reporters and cameramen indefinitely from Soweto, the nation's biggest black township outside Johannesburg, under emergency powers imposed on July 21.

President P.W. Botha over the weekend extended emergency rule from protest-torn areas around Johannesburg and in the eastern Cape to Cape Town, where an upsurge of unrest last week saw violence spill over into the white city centre.

Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha threatened to stop seven clergymen from visiting the ANC at its headquarters in exile in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

"Many persons who are watching all of this say that maybe the Soviets really do want to negotiate, maybe they want to reach an agreement as opposed to going into polemical statements and simply reading the record back and forth to each other at Geneva," Sen. Lugar said in the interview.

# Shevardnadze in Cuba

HAVANA (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Cuba Monday for talks with President Fidel Castro on issues ranging from Central America to the upcoming superpower summit, diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Shevardnadze was welcomed off a flight from New York by the Cuban leader himself to start what was officially described here as a "goodwill visit" expected to last two days.

The sources said Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Castro would quickly get down to serious discussions in the run-up to next month's summit in Geneva between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Castro was likely to question Mr. Shevardnadze on Soviet reaction to President Reagan's suggestion last week that the superpowers could widen their talks to include such regional trouble-spots as Central America.

Cuba has been particularly sensitive about Soviet-U.S. bargaining since the 1962 missile crisis when Nikita Khrushchev struck a deal with John Kennedy above Mr. Castro's head.

The Soviet foreign minister, who addressed the U.N. last week, and Mr. Castro are also expected to discuss the problems of developing countries, especially their huge debts to the West.

Cuba is Moscow's closest ally of all the Non-Aligned countries and Mr. Castro has repeatedly tried to convince the movement that Moscow is the natural ally of the Third World.

The visit comes only months after widespread rumours of a rift between Cuba and the Soviet Union, although most diplomats here now appear to discount these.

The speculation arose after Mr. Castro failed to attend the funeral of President Konstantin Chernenko last March.

But Defence Minister Raul Cas-

tro, the president's younger brother and second-in-command, said later: "The Americans, their spokesmen and ideologues, try vainly to invent splits, errors and misunderstandings between the Soviet Union and Cuba. How they confuse wishful thinking with reality."

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Eduard Shevardnadze

tro, the president's younger brother and second-in-command, said later: "The Americans, their spokesmen and ideologues, try vainly to invent splits, errors and misunderstandings between the Soviet Union and Cuba. How they confuse wishful thinking with reality."

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# Charles angry at leaked comments

LONDON (R) — Britain's Prince Charles was Monday quoted as saying he was betrayed and misrepresented by an adviser who spoke of the future king's concern over inner city violence, placing him at the centre of a political row.

Several popular newspapers said in reports from Melbourne, Australia, where the prince, began an official visit Sunday, that he had sent a letter of rebuke to architect Rod Hackney, his adviser on community building design. Hackney last week quoted Prince Charles as saying he felt recent riots in Britain's cities were a "cry from the heart" by impoverished areas that needed more funds.

"The last thing I wanted to do was to become involved in a political row," Monday's reports quoted the prince as saying.

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# Mwinyi expected to keep Tanzania non-aligned

DAR ES SALAAM (R) — A good turnout was reported as Tanzanians went to the polls to endorse Ali Hassan Mwinyi, chosen by President Julius Nyerere to succeed him after 24 years in power.

Radio Dar Es Salaam reported Saturday night that the turnout was good among the seven million registered voters, who were entitled to cast "yes" or "no" ballots on Mr. Mwinyi, the 60-year-old former president of semi-autonomous Zanzibar.

Political observers said his endorsement was certain.

At a diplomatic party in his honour Sunday night, Mr. Nyerere said Tanzania would continue to follow a policy of non-alignment after his retirement.

The new president was empowered to make changes in administering the country but he did not think this would include foreign policy shifts, he said.

Mr. Nyerere, 63, only the third African leader to voluntarily surrender power in the quarter century of the continent's independence, described Mr. Mwinyi as a man who could not easily be

swayed.

Mr. Nyerere is staying on for two more years as chairman of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, the Revolutionary Party that is the only legal one in Tanzania.

Radio Dar Es Salaam said vote counting would begin Monday but the results would not be known for several days.

Mr. Mwinyi is scheduled to be sworn in on Nov. 2.

He inherits a country that is in deep trouble economically and diplomatically in the capital say his first task will be to negotiate a credit with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Mr. Nyerere was deeply opposed to the IMF prescription for indebted countries of devaluation, cuts in social services and ending of food subsidies. He was among the first Third World leaders to urge the use of the "debt weapon" against wealthier nations.

Mr. Mwinyi is primarily known for introducing liberal economic reforms on Zanzibar and Western diplomats have expressed guarded optimism that he may be able to reach an agreement with the IMF.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

## Fire destroys U.S. servicemen's cars

ATHENS (R) — Two cars belonging to U.S. non-commissioned officers serving at an American military base in Athens were destroyed by fire Monday, police said. One of the cars was parked in the centre of Athens, the other near a military base. None of the clandestine extreme left-wing organisations that have claimed responsibility in the past for bombing American targets in Greece has claimed responsibility. The fires started a few hours before the arrival of U.S. Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Michael Armacost, who is expected to discuss the future of the four U.S. bases in Greece.

## Nakasone links crash with low morale

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone named a new Japan Air Lines president and two other executives Monday and linked a JAL crash that killed 520 people to poor management-labour relations and low staff morale. "I thought a drastic leadership change would be better in view of JAL's interests as a whole and the bereaved families," Mr. Nakasone told reporters.

## Japan's stol plane makes maiden flight

TOKYO (R) — Japan's first short take-off and landing commercial airliner made its maiden test flight Monday after taking nine years to develop at a cost of nearly \$134 million. The plane, named Asuka, took off from an air force base at Gifu, central Japan, and returned after a 40-minute flight, a project team spokesman said. The National Aerospace Laboratory of the Science and Technology Agency developed and build the plane jointly with Kawasaki Heavy Industries.

## U.S. seeks better infantry rifle

WASHINGTON (AP) — The army has begun research to determine if modern technology can help overcome the difficulty of soldiers to shoot straight when under enemy fire. Looking ahead to the 1990's, the army is asking manufacturers to help develop a rifle that would actually compensate for the poor marksmanship that soldiers display under the stress of battle. While the army already has some ideas on how such a weapon might work, it says it's open to suggestions. The goal, the service adds in a statement, is a rifle that will help soldiers overcome "stress-induced aiming errors so that the probabilities of hit and incapacitation are significantly increased."

## W. Germany testing Soviet bombers

BONN (AP) — The West German Air Force is conducting tests on two Soviet fighter-bombers acquired this year from a Middle East country, a Defence Ministry spokesman said Sunday. Spokesman Ruediger Drews confirmed an article in the latest issue of the West German aircraft journal Flug Revue that West German airmen were testing two SU-20 fighter-bombers. Drews declined to comment on Flug Revue's report that the SU-20s had been acquired in Egypt, saying only that they had been bought in the Middle East. He did not know the purchase price.

## 600 treated after Mexican subway fire

MEXICO CITY (R) — About 600 people received medical treatment, mostly for smoke inhalation, after a fire broke out in Mexico City's underground railway system, a Red Cross spokesman has said. He said most of the victims had been sent home but several would be kept in hospital for observation. The fire was started by a short-circuit between Pino Suarez and Zocalo stations in the heart of the city of 18 million people, the spokesman added.

# Chirac rejects alliance with Le Pen

PARIS (R) — Neo-Gaullist opposition leader Jacques Chirac has said he would not govern in alliance with the extreme right National Front if the Socialists, as expected, lose national elections next March.

Questioned by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius in a national television debate Sunday, Mr. Chirac said: "I will not associate myself with any government that includes extreme right wingers."

The National Front, which according to opinion polls stands to muster eight per cent of the vote, could play a determining role if Mr. Chirac's RPR party fails to win a clear majority along with its moderate UDF ally in the March 16 poll.

In turn, Mr. Chirac tackled Mr. Fabius on whether the Socialists might form a coalition with the Communists. Mr. Fabius ruled that out "if they continue with their current policies."

The Communists, junior partners with the Socialists between 1981 and 1984, refused to remain in the government when Mr. Fabius took the helm in July 1984. They said they opposed his plans to cut jobs in order to streamline industry and for economic austerity.

The 90-minute debate was widely publicised in France as the kick-off of the election campaign. It was the first such confrontation since 1981, when Socialist presidential candidate Francois Mitterrand outmaneuvered then President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and won election against him a few days later.

Mr. Chirac's stance on the National Front has been seen as a key issue following accusations of anti-Semitism and racism by the press against National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen.



Jacques Chirac

Mr. Chirac,